The Belle Glade Herald

Volume 6; Number 42 — Belle Glade, Palm Beach County, Florida — Friday, May 10, 1945 — Price $2.00 a Year—5c a Copy



Some of our greatest advantages in life come from the interest our friends take in us, both from the friendship and from the material additions.

No community in Florida is more fortunate than the Glades in the active, aggressive and ingenious friendship of the Palm Beach County Resources Development Board.

The over-all plan successfully accomplished in the last legislature for Experiment Station appropriations is a result of RDB's work; never have the U. S. Engineers held a more complete hearing than the recent one held here.

Pay your dues to the RDB; you're helping yourself and your community.

Parking Space Outlined

The parking spaces on the streets have been repainted a bright yellow, so there is no more excuse why motorists should not occupy the space in proper right angle position. With proper angle parking there is plenty space for convenient opening of doors, to permit of egress and ingress to cars. Some motorists are mighty careless about their space parking.

Pelka Opens New South Bay Restaurant

Berthold Pelka opened the new South Bay Restaurant on Road 26 the first of the week. The manager is well known in the Glades, as he operated a restaurant in Belle Glade for 14 months, naming it the Bayfield, in honor of his son's ship.

The new building is cement block with stucco finish on the outside. The dining room, 28 by 35, is handsomely decorated in cream and red, with seats to accommodate 50 diners. It is air conditioned and equipped to give a maximum of comfort to patrons. The bill of fare will be practically the same as at the Bayfield and the same personnel will be employed.

The kitchen is 14 by 23 and completely modern, with dish washing machine, bake ovens, mixing machine and food chopper combined, meat slicing machine and other equipment, all electric. One large range and one breakfast stove, both burning synthetic gas, have been installed.

A 75 foot parking space has been paved with slag, tar and gravel to match the highway. This is the last eating place on Road 26 until one reaches Hialeah.

Government Men Ridicule Farmers On Ceiling Prices

The OPA, through the medium of Paul Porter, administrator, has communicated with the Lake Harbor growers through Representative Dwight L. Rogers and Senator Claude Pepper regarding their recent petition for a lifting of the ceiling on snap beans and other vegetables, giving them the polite brush-off.

E. R. Mackey who forwarded the petition now has on file letters from the OPA administrator to the people's representatives mentioned above. These letters point out that price controls on white potatoes were suspended in September, 1945, cucumbers, October, 1945, egg plant and sweet peppers in January, 1946, and that snap beans is now almost the only vegetable on which ceilings are still enforced.

The administrator expresses surprise at the attitude of the growers since beans are the only major crop remaining under ceilings and goes on to point out that he would think that

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New Legion District Commander

Ed Deering, who is the retiring president of Harvey Seeds Post, American Legion, Miami, has been nominated for the position of Commander from the Fifth District, of which the posts at Belle Glade and Pahokee are members.

Delegates from the district to attend the National Convention include Earl Lindrose, from the Everglades Post, as an alternate delegate.

The post at LaBelle held a "Day of Fun" as a post benefit project, and it proved a whale of a success. More than 1500 people patronized the big barbecue, races and bingo games. The post will clear $1200, and the auxiliary around $200. The post will use the profits for the erection of a new post home and civic center gathering place.

Under published reports of the Department, the Fifth District posts have increased their membership from 7848 in 1945 to 13,886 in 1946. The total 1946 membership roll of the state is now 24,586. The increase is due to new members from World War II.

3200 Acre Tract About Ready For Use At Plantation

Work commenced this week by Starling and Delaney, contractors on the installation of pump foundations and pump house, to receive the 88,000 gallon capacity pumps to be installed by the Hillsboro Plantations on the five new sections being improved just south and west of the present 1800-acre development.

The materials for the construction of the concrete foundations are on the job, as are the pumps and power units. "We expect to have the pumps in and ready to operate by July first," said N. N. Starling.

Starling and Delaney are completing the contract for dyking and ditching the five sections well ahead of the contract time.

Dick LeFils and Pat Burke are well advanced on the clearing and plowing of the section of land in which they plan to plant potatoes this fall.

Other tenants are leasing and negotiating for additional acreage in the new land, which is the most popular type for potatoes.

Turner Wallis, manager of the Hillsboro Plantations, when asked about further development, said: "We plan to go right ahead with another unit of better than 5,000 acres just as soon as engineering plans and data can be assembled, and the contracts let."

The cattle finishing program at Hillsboro is getting under way with marked success, as is evidenced in a story elsewhere in this issue.

Trying Experiment

The city is having First St., S.W., scarrified and prepared for a new coating of paving mix. This new composition is being tried out as an experiment and if successful, other streets will be repaired in a like manner.

Franz Back On Visit

Frank Franz, now residing in Orlando, spent the week in Belle Glade looking after business interests. While he enjoys many of the features of his adopted city, yet, personally, he would prefer to again be a citizen of Belle Glade, where he spent so much of his business life.

Carry Your Credentials

State patrolmen give out the information that all drivers of motor vehicles, passenger cars or trucks, should always carry their driver's license, as that is just as much a necessity to keep out of trouble, as it is to have gasoline in the tank. Cards at home don't count.

Those who have fishing and hunting licenses should also have their credentials with them when they go on fishing or hunting trips. There is a cracking down by all state departments, insisting that permits be carried on the body when driving or on outdoor expeditions.

Commission Will Seek Federal Aid On Sewer Project

Fire Chief Will Sees Need Of a New Fire Truck In Near Future

All members and officials were present at the City Commission meeting Wednesday, night, and some important steps were taken in connection with pending public improvements.

Fire Chief L. E. Will appeared and stated that while the city fire department was not immediately in need of more fire hose, yet an additional 500 feet would be required by the first of the year. As it takes from six to eight months to secure same, he deemed it wise to place an order now, payment to be arranged for a later date. Chief Will stated that the first bit of hose ever purchased by the city, back in 1031, was now in use on a special job, but it would not be safe for service very much longer. The chief was authorized to purchase 500 feet, at a cost of $1.38 a foot, for two and one-half inch hose. Hose has gone up 20 cents a

(Cotninued on Page 2)

Legion To Sponsor High School Band In W. P. B. Parade

The local American Legion post voted unanimously to sponsor the local High School band to march as a part of the big parade initiating the State Convention in West Palm Beach on Friday, May 17th, at 4 p. m. Transportation will be arranged and proper chaperones, as well as some form of refreshments for the band immediately after the parade. Busses will be used in transporting members and their instruments.

It was also decided to invite the Pahokee Legion to join the local outfit in a public presentation of awards of merit by the Selective Service, to doctors and dentists in the Glades, for unrecompensed services for the draft board.

A general discussion was had of the State Convention to be held in West Palm Beach next week.

Two new members were voted in at the meeting.

Government Edict Places Drastic Order On Freight

The May business meeting and dinner of the Glades Branch of the National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors was held at the Club Gala at South Bay, Tuesday night, where the forty guests enjoyed a fine steak supper.

President Roy Segree made a number of informational statements concerning the January national convention, and those "snow birds" are surely coming down to Florida, as present res-

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Dances At Country Club To Be Suspended Until Further Notice

President Little Doc of the Everglades Country Club announced this week that the bi-monthly dances held on Saturday nights at the club will be suspended during the summer, or until further notice.

New Rates Announced For Glades Users By Fla. Power & Light Co.

A new industrial rate was announced last week by the Florida Power and Light company.

In the Everglades a material savings will be effected to large industrial users. The new industrial rate will make it more attractive than ever for new industries to locate in the Everglades area.

Also announced at the same time, was a new water pumping rate that will affect water pumping and sewage disposal operations. The new water pumping rate will be of material assistance to municipalities and other large users of wa-

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Colonel Jones Thought The Guns Were Loaded For Him

Colonel Jones, who conducted the Waterway hearing here last week, is a typical Army man, and the manner in which he presided, pleased the people who were appearing before him.

After the hearing, the Colonel made the sly remark: "Those fellows surely came loaded for me this time. Guess they were out for bear." It was amazing how smoothly and machine-like the business was carried on, and how those reports came up in a systematic manner, and how the speakers streamlined their remarks to the meat of the subject spoken on. There sure was preparation and organization among the men who planned this hearing, and if Uncle Sam does not shell out after a favorable report and appropriations for the project, then the Glades will weep.

State Inspectors Stop Construction

Roy Boots, who is interested in the new Walker Boots bus station building at South Bay, has been forced to stop building progress owing to the fact that the State Board of Health engineers must approve all sanitary plans. This same order has effected a number of other public building projects in South Bay, Belle Glade and Pahokee.

The new station building is a commodious one and will house the bus station, a combination restaurant and soda fountain, as well as an unloading shed for the busses. Boots has erected a small building at the rear of the station to temporarily house his dry cleaning plant until he can erect a more spacious building.



Russel O. Morrow, who succeeds John Bollinger as member of the House of Representatives in Tallahassee, held the job before he helped the Navy with this Hirohito business.

Resigns Position

Randolph Cobb, who has been an understudy of City Clerk A. L. Wallis the past two months, has resigned that position to enter the insurance field.

Why Not Hire a Veteran?

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING UNDER GI BILL HELPS YOU KEEP GOOD MEN, AND HELPS THE GI.

—o—

The following GIs are back and are looking for work in the Belle Glade area:

1 Airplane Mechanic
1 Auto Mechanic
2 Electrical Repairmen
1 Salesman, hardware
1 Pump Operator
1 Construction foreman
Several possessing no particular skills

—o—

The following jobs are open for veterans:

1 Maintenance mechanic — $200 per month and housing
1 Chief Nurse — $3426 per year
1 Operating Room Nurse — $3047 per year
1 Topographical Draftsman —$2600 per year
1 X-ray Technician — $2580 per year
1 Auto body repairman—$200 per month
1 Secretary—$40 per week
1 Printer's Apprentice—Salary Arranged

—o—

Contact Veterans Representative, Saunders Building, in Federal Employment Office.
Phone 307



The Glades is particularly fortunate in having one U. S. Senator who knows the Glades lens—former Governor Spessard L. Holland, and sympathizes with its problems.

If You Are Or Aren't Interested In Cows This Is Good Reading

If you think these figures are a bit off the average, just cut the result in half—then write us where you can do as good.

George Wallis, manager of the Hillsboro Plantations, a cow man with a pedigree of experience equal to Mrs. Astor's pet cat's record of ancestry, can't see but that cattle finishing in the Glades is an important industry.

Here's one substantial reason: A herd of 101 head of three and four year old steers was bought 87 days ago with an average weight of 609 pounds, at 11 cents per pound. Mr. Wallis ranged these along with 235 other cattle, or a total of 336 head on 189 acres of pasture, or an average of 1 and three-quarter head per acre. The pasture was rye grass, oat pasture and new Bermuda from seed. The herd was divided according to class of cattle, and shifted every seven or eight days.

On Monday, Loeb & Gottfried of Miami bought 57 of these steers for 13 1-2 cents a pound, and they weighed 847 each, average. The steers cost $66.90 each and sold for $110.20 for a gross profit of $43.30, and a net, after three per cent shrinkage of $40. Seventy dollars per acre gross in 87 days isn't hay, but it is green goods turned into money. This can be done twice yearly, easily.

Alright, maybe the other 44 won't bring as much; cut them down to $30 profit per head. You still get close to $62 gross per acre in 100 days. Do this twice yearly, and don't push to get in the cattle fattening business.

Season's Freight Movement Tapering Off In Volume

Notwithstanding the end of the season is approaching, there is still lots of provisions going to the packing houses. Throughout the area there are still many late planted fields of beans which look good and may bring some delayed prime beans.

The potato deal is not yet completed as there is considerable late acreage to harvest and the later dug potatoes are proving more productive as to size and grade. However, market demand is none too brisk. Government reports show that there are 65,000,000 bushels of potatoes in the markets, due to fa-

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Improvements at Golf Club Finished This Week

Pro Jack Macdowall is getting ready for the horde of golfers expected during the summer months while the bean fields are resting.

The moving of thousands of yards of muck, cleaning of ditches and rebuilding of the dyke to keep out the Hillsboro has been completed. Number 2 fairway has been filled and widened near the green, while No. 5 and 6 have also had some filling. Just as soon as the grass gets a good start, play will be resumed on the full course instead of the temporary greens.

Sells Out Fish Market

Captain Rector, who has operated a fish and poultry market over on West Avenue A, has sold same to Harold Biggers, who took possession as of May 1st. Captain Whittie will now give his entire time to his canup and commercial fishing business.

New School Hours

Starting in with Thursday of this week, by order of the County Board of Public Instruction, all Glades schools opened at 9 o'clock, daylight saving time, and will continue on this schedule for the balance of the school year.

The board also set the commencement exercises of South Bay junior high school for 2:30 o'clock, on May 31st.

The board is securing considerable equipment from the government surplus supply administration, having secured some $30,000 worth of supplies for $1,000.

Boys' Work Shop Has Display At Fears

Jay Jameson has arranged for the display used at the State Rotary Convention in Miami Beach, and which has received a great deal of favorable comment, to be in the window of the Fears Department Store so that the public may see it.

Belle Glade was one of eight clubs asked to make a display of special work sponsored by the club, and the compliments of District Governor Bultman have been received by the club.

Local boys designed and made all the items to be seen.

Hearing At Clewiston

The government has announced that the annual hearing by the Department of Agriculture would be held at Clewiston on May 18. This hearing will take up prices to be paid to grower contractors for sugar cane, and for setting field labor wages.

Attended School

D. B. Mathis spent several days in Miami attending the Bendix home appliance school which was attended by a large number of South Florida dealers.

Sugar Corporation Brings Successful Season To End

It was with a great deal of whoopee and a lot of satisfaction that some 300 employes of the U. S. Sugar corporation brought to an end the cane harvesting program for the 1945-46 season at the big grinding mill at Clewiston, when the last car of cane from the South Bay plantation was dropped into the escalator to proceed on the trip to the grinders.

They had a reason for this happiness and jubilation, for the Bitting Boys and mill had hung up records as to acres harvested, tonnage handled, and raw sugar produced.

If that last batch of sugar tasted of foreign matter, it should not be a surprise, for in it were ground up hats, neckties and other articles which had been taken from top officials and key men, and dumped

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Holland Walks Away In Race For U. S. Senatorship With 70,000 Vote Lead

Change Announced In Navy Recruiting Policy

A recent change in U. S. Navy recruiting policy now permits men in certain ratings to be reenlisted in the rating held at time of discharge, even though they have been out over the formerly specified 90 days, it was announced today by Chief C. B. Holcomb of the naval recruiting office in West Palm Beach.

This is only a temporary offer and there is no way of determining just when it will close since these matters are directed from the Navy Department.

Those interested may contact Chief Holcomb at the Post Office building in West Palm Beach for further information.

League Base Ball Season Will Open Sunday, May 12

Formation of the Lake-East Coast base ball league has been completed, and the season will be opened on May 12th. West Palm Beach, being unwilling to meet the regulations of Class C baseball, withdrew its application for membership, and Key West was on hand to snap that position. Ft. Pierce is also on the waiting list, if any of the selected entrants should fail to join.

The teams to be included represent the towns of Clewiston, Belle Glade, Pahokee, Stuart, Lake Worth, Pompano, Boynton and Key West. The Key West management asks that each team play one game in that city with transportation to be provided by plane, by the Key West management, including expenses while there, and on that basis it was admitted.

Clewiston has formed a backing organization for its team, with the following officers: President, G. E. Etherton; vice president, Hub Spooner; secretary, Judson Francis; treasurer, W. N. Martin; manager, S. L. Crochet. Clewiston will be quite strong in the box, with Bud Vaughn, Peewee Davidson, Charles Roberts, Lefty Avant, and Kreb to do the twirling.

The Belle Glade Independents and the Ramblers of Pahokee have exchanged several practice games, one won by Belle Glade and the other tied up 5-5 all. Both teams will have quite formidable aggregations of ball tossers. Marion Spooner, first signed by Belle Glade, has gone back to his first love, Pahokee, which weakens the local staff somewhat, but Coach Cooke can do a good bit of twirling if necessary. Local games will be played at Okeechobee camp field.

Out Of Hospital

Marvin Berry, of Pahokee, well known in Belle Glade, has been discharged as a patient at the Pahokee hospital, where he had been ill with an attack of pneumonia.

All Stars Defeated

The Belle Glade All Stars, colored baseball team, played at Coconut Grove in Miami Sunday and were defeated 3 to 2. On Monday night, at Okeechobee camp diamond, the Florida Blobs of Miami engaged the Stars and with both teams playink weird and ragged ball, the visitors won in the 7th by a score of 12 to 10.

The Stars had a commanding lead up to that inning, when the Miami boys began clubbing and the Stars went to pieces. The Stars have now won 19 games out of 24 played.

Young Daughter Dies

Joyce Maw Moore, the one-yeag old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Moor, of this city, died at the Migratory hospital on Sunday morning after a brief illness. The child is survived by the parents and two sisters. Funeral arrangements were in charge of the Berry funeral home.

Morrow Defeats Bollinger —Poston Runs Third In His Race

The State Democratic primaries for 1946 are a matter of history, with fewer than 300,000 votes being cast in the state.

As suspected would be the case, Spessard Holland, ex-governor, outdistanced his other three opponents, and won the U. S. senatorship by more than a 70,000 lead.

Two run-off primaries will be needed to settle the winner of the races for Supreme Court Judge and Railway Commissioner in Group 1. Judge Barns and Raleigh Pettiway, for the judgeship, will be in the second battle. Pettway lead in the first primary but did not have enough votes to give him the nomination.

Wilbur King of Zolfa Springs, is the leader in the Railway Commissioner contest, with Fred W. Brown of Tampa in the second primary, in Group 1. Barney Poston ran third.

The big upset in Palm Beach County came in the race for State Representative, when Russell Morrow snowed John Bollinger under by a near two to one vote. The heavy negro vote in two precincts in West Palm Beach lead to the defeat of Bollinger.

Three new members of the Board of Public Instruction will appear on that board after January 1, namely, George T. Tay-lor, Sr., of Belle Glade; Ralph Kettering, of West Palm Beach, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hand, of Delray, the latter defeating J. C. Engram, long a board member.

In the commission race for the new district 4, (partially Glades area)R . Y. Byrd, incumbent, defeated R. C. Lawson, 716 to 661.

Congressman Pat Cannon, of Miami, was given a bad beating by the young Marine, George A. Smathers. The four other old congressmen were renominated.

Belle Glade precinct, No. 36, showed itself a weak sister in turning out registered voters at the polls as but 317 votes were cast. The count gives local results as follows:

U. S. Senator: Holland 258, Green 45, Balfe 7, Burch 4.

Railway Commissioner, Group 1: Poston 103, King 39; others scattering. Jerry Carter, Group 2, 165.

Supreme Court Judge: Pettiway 118, Barns 65, Taylor 27.

State Representative: Bolinger 205, Morrow 88.

Tractor Trailers Exempt From State License Tags

Orlando, May 8.—Attorney General Tom Watson ruled on May 2nd that tractor trailers used solely for the purpose of transporting farm machinery and equipment to and from farm properties are exempt from the operation of motor vehicle laws with respect to registration and payment of license fees. An interpretation had been requested by the Florida Farm Bureau, at the instigation of the Broward county bureau.

OBSERVATION and Comment

By John M. Gledhill

The weeks of the winter and spring harvests are growing shorter and soon most of the activities on the farms and at the packing houses will have ceased, and the whir of the cars and trucks on the highways will be somewhat stilled. Though not altogether a fortunate season for the growers and packers, yet the indications are that when the final tolls are summed up, that the freight and truck movement is going to be a banner one, exceeding the records of 1945. Whether the financial returns will aggregate as much is another question, which may later come out in report. The known car record, with an estimated one fourth more by trucks, places present shipments at 14,105 cars from the Glades region alone, to say nothing of the tonnage sent out from the east coast farmers. Palm Beach

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THE BELLE GLADE HERALD

Published Each Friday by
BELLE GLADE PUBLISHERS, Inc.
Newspaper and Commercial Printing Plant, Herald Bldg., Belle Glade, Fla.
Subscription Price ..... One Year, $2.00; Six Months, $1.00
Luther Jones ..... Managing Editor
John M. Gledhill ..... Assistant Editor
Display Advertising and Classified Rates on Request
All Advertising and News Matter to be Filed by Thursday Noon
Entered as Second Class Mail Matter July, 1940 at Belle Glade, Florida

National Advertising Representative
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Get Down To Business

Countless naive persons support bigger and bigger government, believing that whatever government puts its hand to becomes automatically pure and super-efficient. That is why many are seduced by socialism in electrictl development. Actually, the potentialities within government for the ambitions exploiter are virtually limitless.

The Pacific Northwest is the scene of some of the most ingenious public ownership maneuvering that this country has ever seen. The president of the Pacific Power & Light Company, writing to the chairman of the congressional committee holding hearings on utility operation, describes the activities of the PUDs (Public Utilities Districts), and the latest creation of Northwest public power schemers, the Interstate Electric, Inc., as well as the combined activities of Federal government officials and private

In addition to their diverse ambitions, all of these promoters.

activities have one common objective—elimination of the business-managed, heavily-taxed electric industry and substituting a tax-exempt, politically-managed electric monopoly, exempt from state regulation.

The letter, after discussing the sly tactics and questionable legal maneuvering of public ownership promoters to circumvent local public opinion, pins the blame for the situation directly on the Bonneville Administration, and says: "The quick and easy way to stop (the above) type of promotion would be to force (the Bonneville Administration) to remove from the Federal payroll a varied assortment of political power agitators, and get down to the serious business of selling presently surplus Columbia River power to all legitimte purchasers, without regard to the way they vote or part their hair . . .I have a firm conviction that the continued existence of business-managed, public-regulated electric companies means a great deal to the development of this region. I believe that it will be even more important to have 'yardsticks' for public power ventures than it ever has been to have them for private operations."

NEW RATES

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ter pumping loads in this area.

Both rates are effective with meter readings taken on or after May 1st, 1946, in all of the territory served by the Florida Power and Light Co., and it is estimated that the annual reductions to some 400 of the larger industrial customers will amount to $226,000, or 13 per cent of these bills. Here in the Everglades, it will naturally apply to the large packing houses and pre-cooling plants, and other food and agricultural processing establishments. The amount of this reduction varies, of course, with the size of the industry and the extent of their use of power. In the case of the water pumping rate, it is estimated that $86,700, or 20 per cent will be saved in the bills of about 140 pumping installations on their system. These two new rates replace nine old rates, thus simplifying rate applications for this class of customers.

All of this ties in with the Florida Power and Light company's $24,000,000 construction program that will provide power for the anticipated growth and development in the territory they serve.

GOVERNMENT

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ervations call for 400 double rooms, and several hundred singles and suites.

Potato distribution just now is playing a big picture in the industrial world, that is of greatest import to farmers and dealers. The government has shut off grains to the distillers, who are now reaching out to cop or corner a large percentage of the potato crop to manufacture into alcohol. On the other hand, the government food agencies also need the potatoes to combat the food shortage and to forestall the distillers, it has gone to the potato growers and into the market for aid, in a potato buying deal.

Jeffy Blanus, from the government purchasing agency, addressed the branch members on this timely subject and stated that the government was ready to purchase the off-grade potato crop of the Glades, later to be sold to the highest bidder who would use them in the food conservation plan.

H. L. Speer of the Aricultural Extension Service and assistant county farm agent, also spoke, and brought out the fact that the ICC was perfectly willing to handle fruits and vegetables by freight and express, but will not handle the crates, boxes and materials from which the shipping containers are made, which must be moved by truck. This throws a serious monkey wrench into the packing business, for containers must be provided to transport fruit and vegetables. Some drastic action is to be made by growers, packers and distributors to get this decision set aside, as it would bring disaster to have it enforced next season.

CITY COMMISSION

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foot in the past three months. Chief Will also stated that a new fire engine was a coming need, as the original truck has done its full service.

The packing house men were to have met with commission to discuss a joint dump pit for waste material from the packing houses. A delegation appeared, but as a new situation had come up, action was delayed, to secure more information which would lead to a concerted action. It is understood that the County Commissioners are dickering for the pit, so as to have a rock supply for expected road work in the Glades. However, a survey will be made to determine whether the city, the packers and the commissioners cannot get sufficient space for the purposes of all.

P. P. DeMoya, for the Florida Power and Light company, presented his detailed plans and sketches for an improved and larger lighting system for the city. The commission were united that the proposed plan was what the city needed and desired, but some of the details and financing required study, so definite action was delayed. Under the new plan the city would be provided with a total of 111 lights at a cost of $233.75 per month, an increase of $56, but all lights would have an increased candle power, thus giving better illumination.

DeMoya's offer was for all or a portion of the plan on a parity basis. If the city will cancel the present company's city franchise, which has 19 months to run, and enter into a new ten year contract, then the company will assume the bill of $713 for installation work. It is this feature that the commission is considering.

The commission did sign a new contract with the power company providing for installation and power for the operation of the city pumping station at the lake dyke.

The city signed the contract with the Russell engineering firm of Daytona Beach in connection with the sewer and disposal basis, as submitted by that firm. This service will include the preparation, presentation and prosecution of the work in connection with securing a loan from the FWA.

Building permits granted were Herman L. Close, dwelling, $3,500; Ray Hunt, addition $1,000; F. W. Kelley, dwelling, $6,000; M. N. Starling, $1,500.



CINEMATIC CHATTER

By Malcolm Millar

The Sunday-Monday screening at the Everglades should prove interesting from the stand point that the story is different from the usual run of films.

This picture is "My Reputation," with Barbara Stanwyck and George Brent in the leading roles and a cast of Hollywood players.

The story has Miss Stanwyck cast as a widow of 33 with two sons who are away at school. During this time she becomes lonely and meets an army officer. It so happens that the army officer doesn't like marriage. It also happens that there are gossipers in the neighborhood and they start a tale going around that almost wrecks the romance and the girl. In the end however, Barbara decides she thinks so much of her sons that she is going to give the officer up, but he changes his mind about marriage and informs her that he intends to mary her just as soon as the war ends.

Jane Russell and Louis Hayward move in Tuesday-Wednesday with "Young Widow," a colorful romance that will delight everyone. Jane Russell is cast as the young widow.

Louis Hayward is cast as the air force lieutenant who falls in love with Jane before learning of the tragedy that haunts her life.

Kent Taylor is the other man in her life, and there is a lively time between the two young men until one gets the girl.

Henry Fonda returns to the screen Thursday and Friday in "The Return of Frank James," which will be remembered as one of the most exciting pictures seen in this territory in some time.

Saturday brings a double feature with the first picture up "Saddle Serenade," with Jimmy Wakely and Lee "Lasses" White as the stars.

Second picture is "Pursuit to Aliers" with Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce as the stars. It is an exciting detective story.

See you at the movies—Mal.

Lonnie Warnar, formerly city commissioner and laundry operator, has entered the employ of the Miami Laundry and Dry Cleaning Machine company as its district sales agent for the Glades section and territory including Orlando. He will not only sell machinery but install and give same inspections from time to time.

SPECIAL
LIVE FRYERS $1.00
ALSO
FRESH DRESSED FRYERS AND HENS
FISH AND SEAFOODS
IN SEASON
WHITTIE'S MARKET
PHONE 23-W
Avenue A and 5th Street
Under New Management

DAVIS CAFE
STEAKS — CHICKEN — CHOPS
We Specialize in Home Cooking
OLD FASHIONED BAR-B-Q
14 EAST MAIN ST. PAHOKEE, FLA.

"TONE DOWN" **EXPENSES**
TUNE UP . .
YOUR ENGINE
If your car requires excessive amounts of oil and gas, it probably means that a motor tune-up is necessary. Why not reduce expenses now and enjoy smoother, more powerful engine performance. Your fuel savings will make this important service operation well worth while. Drive in now. Give yourself the satisfaction of quiet, dependable motor operation.
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C. A. Whitman Jr. & Son

UNCLE JOSH'S Directory
OF DEPENDABLE BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Belle Glade Liquor Store
Fine Brandies, Wines, Whiskeys, Gins at OPA Ceiling Prices
B. T. WEBSTER, Mgr.
Ave. A—Phone 234

Glades Cleaners and Laundry
Belle Glade
Phone 113

Repairs and Electrical Contracting
Watch for Opening
COLLINS'
G. E. Appliance Store
S. W. Avenue A
Phone 257

ICE CREAM
We Make Our Own
PENROD'S
Avenue A Belle Glade

Dependable Car and Vegetable Transfer Service
Restaurant in Connection
E. J. MILLER GARAGE
Belle Glade Florida

Glades Distributor of That Famous JAX BEER
Also Leading Brands of Wines
Shelly Connell
SE E St. Belle Glade

Home of Finest Liquors & Foods
Beautiful Environment
Public and Private Dining Rooms
Club Gala
South Bay

The Place for GOOD EATS Is
Bell's Restaurant
Seasonable Foods
Main St. Belle Glade

Hair Dressing, Manicuring
Cosmetic Treatments
Toiletries
Belle Glade Beauty Salon
Allie Barrow, Prop.
Phone 290

We can help you cut down on food accounts.
When you cant find those "hard to get items" . . . we likely have them. Meats, Groceries, Produce.
ECONOMY FOOD STORE
J. E. Williams, Prop.
Fifth Ave., Belle Glade, Fla.

We find no job on cars, trucks or tractors too difficult to handle.
Prompt service by skilled mechanics
Burnett Bros.
Avenue E and Fourth St.
Belle Glade, Fla.

Amoco Service Station
At Maude's Cafe
Main and Avenue C
Under New Management
Specializing in Amoco Products. Car Washing, Lubricating. 24 Hour Service.
LOU & SAM, Props.

Goodyear Tires
Evinrude Outboard Motors
Briggs & Stratton Air-cooled Motors
Palm Service Station
Phone 2921
Pahokee, Fla.

OFFICE HOURS
8:30 to 12:00 A. M.
PHONE 63
"The cost of using Everglades Credit Bureau, Inc., is less than the cost of not usig it."
Credit Bureau Of The Everglades

UNCLE JOSH
Copyright 1945. Publishers Feature Service, Inc.

When Zeke Doty, the florist, asks about his sick friends he gits accused o' lookin' fer business . . . Tillie Billeps is now happily married to a guy who is skeered t' death o' her.

DOING OUR BEST TO SERVE YOU
Cabin Dry Cleaners
Avenue A
Belle Glade

Suwanee Market
Pioneer Place for the finest
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
R. M. Hendry, Sr.
W. Ave. A and 5th St.

Your Food Store
The Best In
GROCERIES
MEATS
PRODUCE

Rashley's JEWELERS
Phone 353

GLADES SHOE SHOP
EXPERT REPAIRING
Avenue A
H. M. Mathews, Prop.

The Home Town Hardware Store
Hardware, Household Equipment, Farm and Building Supplies
Betzner's

Berry Funeral Home
Ambulance Service
Belle Glade 247
Pahokee 2301

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Bank of Pahokee
Phone 2011

SALES and SERVICE
International
and
McCormick-Deering
Glades Equipment Co.
Phone 2481
Pahokee, Fla.

Luther Jones
Realtor

NEW U. S. ROYAL TIRES and TUBES
Retread your smooth tires with Hawkinson Method at one-third the original cost.
Hawkinson Tread Service
Boree Bldg. Phone 348
Belle Glade, Fla.

O. R. Bleech
INSURANCE
"All Forms Except Life"
Phone 3691
Pahokee, Fla.

Dan's Restaurant
"Where Belle Glade and Pahokee Eats"
STEAKS—CHOPS
CHICKEN DINNERS
OYSTERS
Pahokee-Belle Glade Road

Glades Chevrolet Co.
SALES—SERVICE

JOHNNIE'S
Best In Town Cafe
STEAKS—CHOPS
SEAFOODS
PLATE LUNCHES

Belle Glade Machine Works
"Serving the Glades"

Social Happenings

Mr. and Mrs. Ogle Moore attended the golden wedding anniversary of her parents at their home in Meridian, Miss., last Sunday. Mrs. Moore returned this week and Mr. Moore is visiting in Arizona.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Phillips of Cincinnati, Ohio, arrived Wednesday by plane and are visiting their daughter, Mrs. I. E. Enlow and family. The Enlows' son, Eugene of Louisville, Ky., has also arrived to spend two weeks with his parents.

• • •

Henry O. Earwood, manager of the Okeechobee Migratory camp, is on a business trip to Washington this week.

• • •

Mrs. Imogene Fontaine attended the Diocesan convention of the National Council of Catholic Women at Daytona Beach, Monday through Wednesday.

• • •

Expected to visit here enroute to the South Baptist Convention in Miami, are: Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Sentell of Jacksonville; Rev. and Mrs. James E. Dillard, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., and Rev. L. W. Martin of Atlanta.

• • •

Mrs. Herbert D. Beck, Mrs. M. M. Sabiston, Mrs. Lee Hayman, and Mrs. Ralph Freeman attended the County Federation of Women's Clubs meeting and installation of officers at the Woman's Club building in West Palm Beach last week.

• • •

Mrs. W. D. Tidwell and daughters Lois and Barbara, were recent guests of Mrs. I. B. Wetherington in Lake Wales. Mrs. Tidwell is spending this week visiting in Tampa.

• • •

Walter Greer is visiting his daughters, Mrs. C. B. Miller of Payne, Ala., and Mrs. Leonard Starling, of Valdosta, Ga.

• • •

T.E.L. CLASS MEETS AT EVANS HOME

The monthly meeting of the T.E.L. class of the First Baptist Church was held Monday evening at the home of Mrs. W. J. Evans. Mrs. H. O. Earwood conducted the program. At the conclusion of the meeting, delicious refreshments were served by the hostess and Mrs. Carl Hayes.

Those attending were Mrs. C. T. Pennington, Mrs. Allen Greer, Mrs. Owen Godwin, Mrs. Hubert Tillery, Mrs. Josephine Farmer, Mrs. Ray Whitlock, Mrs. Howard Moody, Mrs. E. Enlow, Mrs. Alice Kerr, Mrs. I. L. Price, Mrs. G. I. Evans, Mrs. V. L. Jones, Mrs. T. E. Strickland, and Mrs. Otis Hayes.

It was announced that the next meeting would be on Monday, June first, at the home of Mrs. Otis Hayes.

• • •

MRS. MATHIS HONORED WITH BIRTHDAY DINNER

Mrs. D. B. Mathis was honored Friday evening in celeration of her birthday, with a spaghetti dinner by Mrs. Fred Ogle and Mrs. W. D. Tidwell, at the latter's home. Other guests were Mr. Mathis and son Billy, Mr. Tidwell, Mr. Ogle, and Barbara and Lois Tidwell.

• • •

THOMPSON-WILSON NUPTIALS PERFORMED

Ray Thompson and Doris Wilson, two well known Belle Glade young people, eloped at the home of Judge G. A. Hubbell last Saturday night, and were united in marriage by that official.

• • •

B. P. W. CLUB HOLDS INSTALLATION CEREMONY

During colorful ceremonies at the Community Club House on Tuesday evening, officers of the Business and Professional Women's Club were installed for the ensuing year, and thirteen new members initiated, following a dinner.

Mrs. Julie Thomas, third state vice president, of Lake Worth, was the guest speaker and conducted a forum on the International Federation which proved most interesting to both members and guests.

Baskets of asters formed the decoration theme, and the musical feature was piano selections by Mrs J A Murphy and Mrs. Dorothea Jones. Mrs. Pauline Boydston sang a prayer accompanied by Mrs. Murphy during the initiation, and at the close of the program, Mrs. Jones sang "The Lord's Prayer," accompanying herself. The Club Collect was given by Miss Med Scott Brown. In charge of banquet details and program was Mrs. Mary Pope who also served as toastmaster.

Installing official was Miss Sara Lee Creech, also a past president of the club. Mrs. Ruth Peebles, second vice president and membership chairman, and Mrs. Florence Smith, president pro-tem conducted the initiation ceremony, which was arranged by Mrs. Ruth Barron, emblem chairman.

Officers were attired in formal gowns and corsages were presented them. Taking office were Mrs. Imogene Fontaine, president; Miss Gene Rushing, first vice president; Mrs. Ruth Peebles, second vice president; Mrs. Abby Zumph, recording secretary; Miss Marie Scott, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Elma Delaney, treasurer.

Members initiated were Mrs. Helen Browning, Mrs. Elma Delaney, Mrs. Virginia Glenn, Mrs. Frances Hatcher, Mrs. Dorothea Jones, Mrs. Ruth Langworthy, Mrs. Freda McNeff, Miss Alma Murphy, Mrs. Dorothy Murphy, Mrs. J. A. Murphy, Miss Mary Alma Murphy, Miss Gene Rushing and Miss Marie Scott.

Members of the Pahokee club who were guests were Mrs. Tommie Lee DuBose, Mrs. Phara Mock, Mrs. Cleo Douthit, Miss Lucille Williams, Mrs. Alma Farrow, and Miss Barbara McNamara.

Other guests were Mrs. Nellie V. Horn, Mrs. Camilla Dykes, Mrs. Dorothy Pope, Mrs. Jeanette Lantz, Mrs. Dorothy Gibbons, and Mrs. Bernice Hicks, of Lake Worth.

• • •

FAREWELL PARTY AT METHODIST CHURCH

A farewell party for Mrs. George Ganas and Miss Margaret Haines was given in their honor by the Women's Society of Christian Service at the Community Methodist Church Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Jay O. Jameson presented the program which was composed of recitations and musical selections. Jay Freeman recited two poems, and Mrs. Walter Cross gave a reading. Curtis Thompson gave two trombone solos accompanied by his mother, Mrs. C. A. Thompson. Lee Braddock and Jo Margaret Parson presented piano selections, and Lee and Mrs. Elizabeth Wierengo gave a piano duet. A poem entitled "Friendship," was recited by Mrs. A. L. Wallis.

Corsages of carnations and a gift were presented to each of the honorees by the members of the society.

Games and contests were enjoyed and Mrs. H. D. Beck was the winner of the contest.

Refreshments of ice cream and cookies were served by the hostesses, Mrs. Jack Royals, Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. N. T. Neilson, and Mrs. Wallis.

Those attending were Miss Margaret West, Mrs. C. A. Bailey, Mrs. Hugh Bratley, Mrs. Thomas Bregger, Mrs. Pat Burke, Mrs. Milton Campbell, Mrs. Ralph Freeman, Mrs. F. E. Hollingsworth, Mrs. W. R. Hooker, Mrs. Ralph Kidder, Mrs. M. M. Sabiston, Mrs. Mable Stallard, Mrs. C. P. Springer, Mrs. F. Stevens, Mrs. Geo. Taylor, Mrs. N. T. Taylor, Mrs. I. W. West, Mrs. Hardy Taylor, Mrs. Betty Harris, and Mrs. Karl Campbell.

• • •

BLESSED EVENT

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Matlack of Hutchinson, Kansas, are announcing the birth of a son, Larry Wayne, on May 5th. Mrs. Matlack is the former Elizabeth Cunningham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Cunningham.

Parents Witness Beauties Of The Rainbow Degree

Belle Glade Assembly of the Rainbow Girls held open house for their Masonic and Eastern Star parents, at the Masonic Hall, on the evening of April 30, and entertained them with a superb exemplification of their initiatory work. The officers, staff and choir members were all gowned in their white party dresses and surely made a beautiful scene.

Three candidates, Betty Joe Bearden, Joan LeFils and Claudine Chambers were given the opportunity of making the tour and stops at the seven stations, and at the sign of the white light, formed the beautiful color scheme of the rainbow, and later found what the pot of gold contained for them as Rainbow initiates.

The first appearance of the choir added much to the beauty and interest of the degree, and the soloist sang several beautiful numbers. Refreshments were served at the close of the degree work.

C. C. Klutts, of the Moore Haven Masonic lodge and Eastern Star chapter, was an interested spectator, for steps are to be taken soon by those organizations to sponsor a new assembly group in that city.

The local team is getting in readiness for special appearances in West Palm Beach, Miami, and for its own charter presentation by Dad Clark, of Cleveland. This official, when he comes, is in for a real surprise at the effective progress that the local Assembly has made during the period since it was instituted by him a year ago.

Southern Baptist Convention To Be Held In Miami

During the week of May 15-19, Miami is to be host to people from all over the southern states, a bit different than some of its customary vistors, for it will be the annual gathering of the Southern Baptist Convention, one of the greatest religious bodies in the south, which will bring around 15,000 visitors.

Arrangements have been made to hold the day and night sessions at the Bayfront amphitheater and auditorium, and the program will be filled with the names of leading ministers, educators and laymen and laywomen from all over the south, as speakers and entertainers. Musical features will be the appearance of the famous chorus of 42 voices from the Southern Baptist University at Louisville, and the male choir from the Oklahoma Baptist University.

A featured movie, "The Romance of the Century," prepared by Dr. J. E. Dillard, of Nashville, will be presented. Dr. Dillard is the head of the Division of Progress, and is the father of the Rev. J. E. Dillard, Jr., former pastor of the Belle Glade church, now located in Atlanta, Ga.

All the Baptist churches of the Glades area will be represented by their official delegations, besides many who will attend from a loyalty interest standpoint.

Re-employ Miss Gilman

The City Commission has decided that the servibes of Miss Myrtice Gilman, as recreational director of juvenile work at the city park has been, and is worthy of another year's employment at an advance in salary. She has been employed at a total salary of $1350, and is to have a two weeks' vacation some time this month, at her option as to time.

Mother's Day

IS A DAY FOR FLOWERS

Order Early — Supply Limited

Flowers by Creech

Phone 28-J

THE VEGETABLE SEASON IS ENDING

Spring Dress Season

IS HERE. WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE TO SELECT FROM

Sizes 9 to 56

Store Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 noon. 4 p. m. to 8 p. m. Saturdays 9 to 9

The Friendly Style Shop

Opposite Town Hall

Belle Glade, Fla.

FOR JANITOR SERVICE

Window Cleaning, House Cleaning and Paint Washing, inside and out, get in touch with

Jack, The Janitor

Box 312

Belle Glade Florida

P.O.Box 213 SHORTY Phone 359

McTaggart

REFRIGERATION AND ELECTRIC REPAIRS

For Your HOME APPLIANCES

N.W. Avenue G

Belle Glade, Fla.

BETZNER

YOU KNOW GOODS * WE CARRY

COME & GET THEM

BETZNER'S

The Hardware Store

MAIN STREET BELLE GLADE, FLA.

WANT ADS

"OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS HERE"

FOR RENT—Rooms close in, Avenue B. Reasonable rates. Phone 334. 4-19-tf

FOR SALE—Bicycle in good condition; new tires. Herald office, phone 123. 4-26-tf

EX-SERVICE MEN—See me about five and ten acre farms. G. A. Hubbell, Belle Glade, Fla. 5-3-tf

FOR RENT, bedroom and light house keeping room. House behind Lutz' Pharmacy. 5-3-2t

BELLE USED FURNITURE on Avenue A has just opened. We buy and sell used furniture. Mattresses available. 5-3-tf

FOR SALE—New and reconditioned trailers. Any supplies for your trailer. Arthur Trailer Sales, Riviera Beach, Fla. U.S. Highway No. 1, phone 6274. 5-3-tf

FOR SALE—New and reconditioned trailers. Small down payment, balance like rent. Arthur Trailer Sales, E. Main St., Pahokee. Hours from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily including Sunday. 5-3-tf

Fresh Canning Tomatoes, $2.00 per bushel F.O.B. Phone 27-J. 5-3-2t

WANTED—Two good insurance salesmen between 21 and 35 to work debits at Belle Glade, Pahokee or Clewiston. Must have car. Phone 515, C. A. Batchelor, or write Box A, Pahokee. 2-22-tf

MAKE BRICKS—Millions are needed. Start a quick CASH business, returns can start in two weeks with an inexpensive, easily hand operated TYRA BRICK MAKER, only sand and cement and any old shed needed. Build your HOME of brick. Get a TYRA-PLAN see what can be done. R. K. TYRA CO. BOX 191, WYOMING, MINN. 5-3-4t*

FOR SALE — Double bed felt mattress and box springs. Osceola Camp, house 12. Please call after 4 p. m. today. 5-10-1t

NEW BATH TUB for sale. G. A. Hubbell. 5-3-tf

WANTED--Used furniture, best prices. Fear's Department Store, Belle Glade. 3-19-tf

INTERESTING WORK INCREASES PAY!

Now you can start as Telephone Operator at $25 for a 40-hour week with opportunity for earning more by overtime work at time-and-a-half pay! That's while in training!

- Permanent job
- Scheduled pay increases
- Pleasant working conditions
- Liberal benefit plan
- Vacations with pay.

Come in and see Mrs. K. H. Mapp, Chief Operator, Avenue C.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY Incorporated

HOUSES FOR RENT

Lights, water, shower, toilets in every house. School bus service. Three miles from post office, on hard road. Phone 130, or drive to

John Tabit Farm

C. Y. BYRD THANKS VOTERS

Sincere thanks to all of my many loyal friends and supporters for their splendid vote of confidence given me at the polls on May 7th in my victorious race for renomination as county commissioner from the fourth county commissioner's district.

I trust that my future conduct in office will be such that all of you will be proud of me and what I am able to accomplish with your full cooperation.

Sincerely,

C. Y. Byrd

Solar Water Heaters

ARE HERE AGAIN

Improved Models to suit all Quick delivery

See or Write

R. S. KING, Agent for the Glades

NW Fifth Ave. and Second St., Belle Glade

GLADES DELICATESSEN

PHONE 355

OPEN ALL DAY SUNDAY

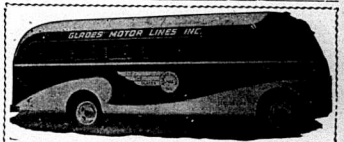
CLOSED WEDNESDAYS

Try our Fountain Banana Split, Pineapple Ice Cream Soda, Nut Sundaes, Frosted Root Beer

Sunday Menu

Roast Turkey and Dressing

Home Made Blueberry Pie with Ice Cream



Thru The Glades

TRAVEL VIA . . .

Glades Motor Lines

Leaving Belle Glade to West Palm Beach:
7:44 A.M. (Via Canal Point)
10:14 A.M. (Via Canal Point)
1:05 P.M. (Via Canal Point)
4:14 P.M. (Via Canal Point)
9:40 P.M. (Via Canal Point)

To South Bay 6:15 P.M.

To Pahokee 6:45 P.M.

To MIAMI:
7:45 A.M. (Via Hileah)
9:42 A.M. (Via Fort Lauderdale)
3:45 P.M. (Via Hileah)
9:40 P.M. (Via Fort Lauderdale)

To Ft. Myers and Tampa or Lakeland 9:45 A. M.
To Ft. Myers and Tampa - - 12:30 P. M.
To Ft. Myers and Tampa or Lakeland 3:45 P. M.
To Ft. Myers and Tampa or Lakeland 9:42 P. M.

L. E. WILL, Agent
Phone 10

SHUR-RANE

Moisture When You Want It

HOME TOWN NEWS



"A check from son to buy Ferry-Morse seeds from the AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDE CO., INC. . . He always thinks of everything."

MineralitE

Trade-Mark Registered

Agricultural Insecticide Co., Inc.

S. E. Avenue E Phone 7

Belle Glade, Florida

Big Lake Singing Convention

will meet Sunday, May 12th at the First Baptist Church in Clewiston at 2:30 P. M., for the regular monthly convention. Since the beginning of the sugar harvest season that took place last fall, a great number of our good singers have been unable to attend these conventions, but now the season has ended and there will be many taking part. Those having to be on duty heretofore on Sundays will now be able to attend and a large crowd is expected.

An election of officers will be conducted for the purpose of reorganizing the Convention and it is hoped that everyone will make a special effort to attend.

Come and enjoy this fine fellowship and those old and new songs we all love to hear. Everyone is cordially invited.

BIG LAKE SINGING CONVENTION
C. M. Giddens, Sec. and Treas.

Now Open For Business In Our New Location

While not completely settled, yet we are rapidly working to that end. We are now ready to serve the public in our

Drug, Prescription and Sundry Department

It will be only a short period before we will be operating our

Soda Fountain and Lunch Counter

We know you will be pleased to again have the opportunity of getting those fine drinks and food that made Sullivan's the popular place of the city.

All the popular periodicals and newspapers

Sullivan's Pharmacy
IN THE NEW SCARBOROUGH BLDG.
Belle Glade, Florida

AGAIN WE CALL ATTENTION TO

Mother's Day

Perhaps you have been wondering what you could procure in the way of a suitable gift for presentation to the Mother on that day. Well, we believe that we could help you out in that dilema if you would drop in and see our fine stock of

JEWELRY
WATCHES
BRACLETS
SILVERWARE

and other rare and unique gifts. We sure have something the Mother would cherish as a gift or keepsake from you.

When Graduation time comes, and it is near, don't forget that we specialize in gifts appropriate for presentation to the boy or girl at that time.

TRADE WITH HOME MERCHANTS

The Glades Jewelers
West Avenue A Belle Glade, Florida



JANIE WEBSTER

Queens Reign Over May Day Festival

May Day festivities were held on the athletic field Friday with the event highlighted with the coronation of the Queens. Clara Stein represented the high school and Janie Webster was selected by popular vote for the elementary grades, and their runners-up for the crown served as attendants. Clara was attended by Peggy Rawls, Dorothy Layfield, Nancy Crossen, Jewel Smith and Donna Lee Bowman. Janie's girls were Betty Lou Scarborough, Mary Mabry, Carolyn Earwood, Patti Ingram, and Erma Stein.

The two Queens with their attendants entered the field together on a beautifully decorated float which was constructed by the Agriculture boys, and decorated by the Pep Club and Miss Katheryn Laverty's physical education class. The color scheme was blue, pink and white with a back ground of green grass. The Queens were seated on thrones with the attendants grouped around them. They carried baskets of flowers, and the Queens were presented with bouquets. Franklin Jones, a page, crowned the Queens with floral crowns.

The Senior class received a medal for the most points won in athletics and stunts. Peggy Rawls received 12 points, and Joe Cherry and Jack Cromartie 10 each. The class totaled 76 points, thereby winning a ten dollar prize. The Sophomores rated second with 45 points and a prize of seven-fifty.

The Juniors were third with 32 points and a five dollar prize.

Sarah Webster and Charles Burkett of the 7th and 9th grades were judged best girl and boy of the Junior High, each receiving 10 points.

Points awarded are as follows: 9th grade 53 points; 7th grade from South Bay 43; local 7th, 25; 8th, 18; South Bay 8th, 14. For the best stunt the 9th grade received $10; for second best the 7th won $7.50, and South Bay 8th grade for third best received $5.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO REGISTER FICTITIOUS NAME

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, under the provisions of chapter 20,505, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1941, will register with the Clerk of the Circuit Court, in and for Palm Beach County, Florida, upon proof of Publication of this notice, the fictitious name, to-wit:—

Credit Bureau of the Everglades

Under which I am engaged in business at Belle, Glade, Florida.

That the party interested in said business is as follows:—

Leslie Usher Jones.

Belle Glade, County of Palm Beach, Florida, May 10, 1946.

Firm Name: Credit Bureau of the Everglades.

By: Leslie Jones.

Pub.May 10,17,24,31,1946

SEASON'S FREIGHT

(Continued From Page 1)

vorable weather, and an extra 20,000 acres planted. Up in Hastings the price has been $4.15 the bag or hamper while down here the price has been $1 less.

The airplane is coming into the vegetable and fruit transportation picture more and more and within two years this is to be a common mode of moving produce, nearly as common as rail or truck, especially from favored sections.

	North this Wk	North End Sea	South this Wk	South End Sea
Beans	19	1189	35	1358
Cabbage	1	437	0	1180
Carrots	0	0	0	7
Celery	34	896	31	2793
Chicory	0	0	2	97
Chihilli	0	0	0	36
Collards	0	0	0	1
Corn	5	12	0	10
Egg Plant	0	1	0	0
Endive	0	0	0	22
Escarole	0	14	24	565
Lettuce (Hdg)	0	1	0	14
Lettuce (Lf)	0	0	0	6
Mixed Vgts.	15	372	12	1152
Peas	0	34	0	13
Peppers	0	3	0	18
Potatoes	50	389	63	683
Radishes	0	0	0	82
Romaine	0	0	0	8
Tomatoes	10	19	0	0
Turnip Green	0	0	0	1
Total	134	3367	167	8046

Breeding Registered Cattle In Glades Is Proving Successful

E. M. (Little Doc) VanLandingham, who last year purchased a herd of pure bred, registered Brahman cattle—29 cows and an AA bull—has just announced the sale of ten heifers to the Experiment Station, to be used in their breeding program.

Louis Weiman has also purchased seven pure bred yearling bulls.

The present crop of young animals were sired by an AA bull, and a crop of calves are now being dropped, which were sired by the AA bull purchased by the VanLandinghams.

Visitors to the Cattle Field Day next week are invited to see the VanLandingham herd, and it is expected that a great number will take advantage of the invitation.

Cattlemen's Field Day On Thursday, May 16th, At Experiment Station

County agents from 22 South Florida counties have been invited to attend the field day to be held at the Experiment Station, Thursday, May 16th, beginning at 1 a. m., when scientists, technicians and practical farmers will view cattle and discuss practices and results of experiments on cattle.

L. H. Lewis will discuss the status of the Mayo agricultural auditorium and pavilion to be built at the station thru local cooperation.

Grasses and forage crops, grain and methods of planting and cultivation will be discussed.

Lunch will be served by the PTA at noon.

Rev. I. E. Enlow Injured By Truck

On Monday while walking down a roadside path on Main street, Rev. I. E. Enlow was struck by a swaying truck and sustained painful injuries to his right shoulder and elbow. He was taken to the Migrant hospital for an X-ray but this picture showed no fractures.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE—1942 house trailer, completely furnished, including electrict hot water heater. Inquire at Everglades Bottling Company. 5-10-1t*

WANTED—Dishwaster; hours from 6 a.m. to 3 p.m. Sundays off. Inquire Bridge Cafe, Belle Glade, Fla. 5-10-1t

BUSINESS SITE FOR SALE—For a limited time only I have an exclusive listing on one of the best business sites in Belle Glade. Sample Lumber Co. location complete on lot 53 by 100. For details see or call Archie Harris, Registered Real Estate Broker. 5-10-1t

FOR RENT—Light housekeeping room. Mrs. Peter Muller. 5-10-tf

NOTICE

We are disposing of our entire stock of merchandise and our store will close on Saturday, May 18th, at 9 p. m.

We have sold our lease, and will move into a new location, announcement will be made later regarding our plans for the future.

You will do well to visit our store these remaining few days, where you will find well filled shelves of good merchandise, and many scarce items.

We will greatly appreciate it if all credit customers will arrange to take care of their account in full not later than May 18th.

We appreciate more than words can express, the fine business that the good people of Belle Glade have given us in the past ten years that we have been here, and will in the near future make an announcement giving you the low-down on our new business, which will be one of the most modern of its kind in the state.

Independent Market
By: HARRY W. JOHNSON

Potato Land

New Sawgrass---Scattering Willows Elder and Myrtle

Water Control

REAL CONTROL DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION
JUST BEING COMPLETED
ROCK ROADS TO EACH SECTION

THIS 1200 ACRES—THERE'S 800 ADDITIONAL ACRES ALREADY BEING WORKED—ARE READY AND WILL BE RENTED IN UNITS OF 80 ACRES OR MORE.

IF YOU ARE A POTATO FARMER AND HAVEN'T YOUR LAND FOR NEXT YEAR,

Come To See Us

WE WANT TO RENT THE LAND TO GOOD FARMERS

Hillsboro Plantation Inc
Luther Jones
REALTOR
J. B. JONES, ASSOCIATE
PHONE 123 BELLE GLADE, LA.

Indian Mound Park

Belle Glade's Most Exclusive Homesites

PRIORITIES ARE IN HAND AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE BEGUN IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE ON

2 Concrete Block Homes

COSTING $10,000 EACH

WORK IS GOING AHEAD IMMEDIATELY TO COMPLETE THE STREETS, INCLUDING OILING

RESTRICTIONS ARE DEVISED TO INSURE HOMES COMPATIBLE WITH WHAT IS EXPECTED IN

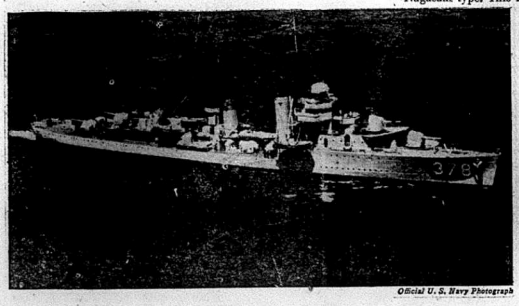
Highest Type Home Community

CASH OR TERMS TO SUIT ABSTRACTS

LUTHER JONES
REALTOR
J. B. JONES, Associate

SEA POWER
. . . at the crossroads

HERE are four more ships of the target unit for the coming atomic bomb tests, to be held at Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Island Group. These ships, part of the 32 United States combatant vessels listed for Operation "Crossroads," will be anchored, unmanned, in the Bikini lagoon. In the first operation to be held early in May, a B-29 flying more than five miles high will drop the bomb, described as of the Nagasaki type. This is the second in a series of layouts on the ships of the target units.



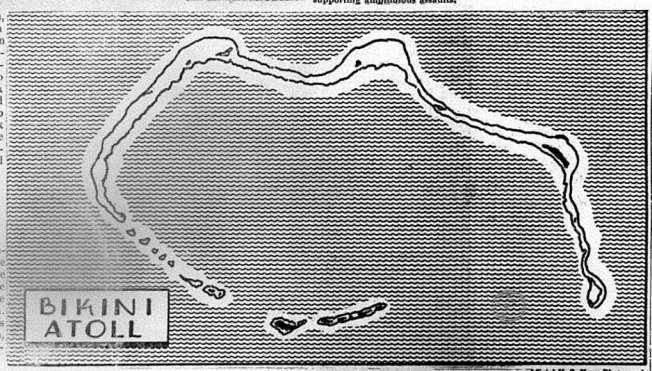
Official U. S. Navy Photograph



Official U. S. Navy Photograph

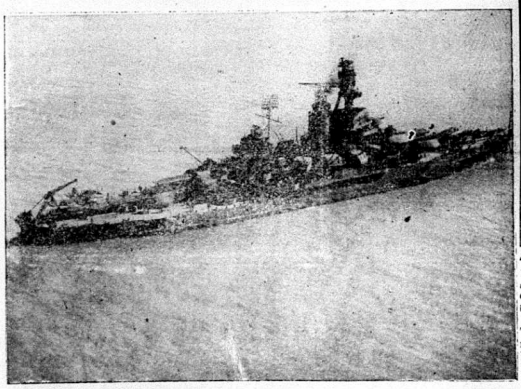
The first of the Navy's "cruiser" carriers, the USS Independence, commissioned in 1943, has had a long and battle-scarred career in every Pacific war zone. She participated in actions from Tarawa to the blows against the Jap mainland, operating with carrier groups in air strikes, and supporting amphibious assaults.

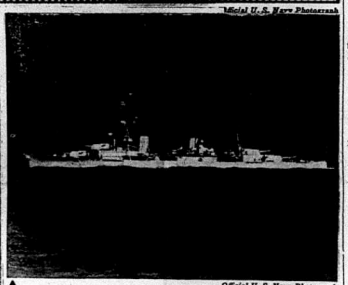
Holder of a Presidential Unit Citation, the 10-year-old destroyer USS Smith fought in seven "star" engagements in the Pacific, sank a large Jap lugger, destroyed nine enemy aircraft, and received credit for one "probable" Jap submarine sunk. In the Battle of Santa Cruz, an enemy torpedo plane crashed on her deck and made a raging inferno of her forward topside but did not check her screening activities. In the aBttle of Ormoc Bay, the Smith fought off suicide planes for nine days and emerged relatively undamaged.



Official U. S. Navy Photograph

Bikini—where the tests will be conducted. The shores of the islet will be evacuated of all human beings and the latest in shore defenses set up, while the target fleet will be anchored in the shallow waters of the half-moon lagoon. Within a nearby radius will be the ships of the amphibious and transport units, undergoing the tests as well as the combatant-type ships.





Official U. S. Navy Photograph

Oldest heavy cruiser in the fleet, the USS Salt Lake City has been in 17 engagements in the Pacific war, has helped sink 15 enemy ships, damaged 10 others, and destroyed 12 planes. The ship won the title, "The One-Ship Fleet," when she aided the stricken USS Boise off Cape Esperance in October, 1942.

The battleship USS Pennsylvania, holder of the Navy Unit Commendation for her "illustrious combat record" in the second World War, was flagship of the fleet in peacetime and in the First World War. The vessel, five times "sunk" by Radio Tokyo, personnel," after her damage at Pearl Harbor.

filling. The engineer on the project informed the writer that the estimate on the contractor's sheet showed that amonut to be 105,000 cubic yards, although that figure will be exceeded by quite a margin. Tests show several soft spots in the grade, and this will likely be dug out and refilled with better rock.

:—:

Fishermen can now go out on the big lake or other waters and legally fish for the bronze backs and all other pan fish. Many tried their luck on the opening day of the bass season.

:—:

See where the Methodist church at Pahokee, through the sponsorship of one of its Victory Bible school classes will soon be hearing beautiful music from a newly installed pipe organ. Considerable change in auditorium arrangements had to be made to accommodate the new instrument. Nothing like good music in churches, and an organ of this type will be a big asset to the congregation and church music. That church was formerly the church home of my wife and self, hence my interest.

:—:

Belle Glade is to have a town base ball team in the new Lake-East Coast League this summer, with scheduled games being played at Okeechobee Project park. Ralph Kirk has assembled quite an aggregation of clever ball players. If his team gets anywhere in the league, it has got to have good, loyal and generous support from the fans. These games will afford many a pleasant afternoon of sport and entertainment.

:—:

Uncle Sam has shown his generosity to the State of Florida by donating two hospital units to the State Tuberculosis Congress, the one at Drew Field at Tampa and the one at Marianna, the combined value of which is placed at a million dollars. The obtainance of these units will mean added facilities for the state's numerous "white plague" sufferers.

:—:

There is not another state in the Union which is better known or advertised than the State of Florida. Millions of tourists have visited us in the past, and more millions are coming in the future years. Howard Colee, executive secretary of the Florida Chamber of Commerce, has just released some interesting figures in connection with the 1945-46 winter season. Four and a half million visitors struck the state, nearly two million more than the previous high record. These visitors left behind in expenditures $605,000,000, which went largely to the railroads, bus lines, hotels, apartments, restaurants, crop growers and entertainment places. Colee states that he sees no cessation of this horde of visitors for another decade, and that Floridians must plan and prepare for their care and housing. He estimates that the annual summer tourist business this year will show at least a 75 per cent increase over former years.

:—:

There is an operator of a quick freeze plant up in Lakeland who handles large volumes of frog legs and turtle meats. He handles 10,000 pounds of frog legs in one month recently, which came in from the Everglades and central Florida frog hunters. These delicacies are shipped to all the large cities for hotel and cafe use, and bring from $1.20 to $1.50 the pound. Can you see why a frog leg dinner costs?

OBSERVATIONS

(Continued From Page 1)

county surely is the best agricultural section of the U. S. when it comes to vegetables.

:—:

With two such men as James Ball and Ralph Kirk to head the Rotary and Lions clubs after July 1, those organizations have a good heading for a prosperous year. To these clubs and other civic organizations of the city, this community has thanks for many of the public facilities that it now enjoys. What the civic clubs do for the city, the PTA is carrying on for the public schools, in the way of aid for the band, library and athletics.

:—:

When the Boy Scouts of Gulf Stream Council, from all over Palm Beach County, go to their summer camp at Lake Osborne this summer, they are going to find many fine improvements and accommodations. Officials of the Council report that they have secured buildings from Camp Murphy which include a medical clinic, doctor's room and invalid ward, and a troop headquarters building. Other provisions have been made for larger and additional housing facilities, and a big batch of army aluminum kitchen ware for the mess. The summer camps are of great general and individual value to the Scouts for there they get training impossible to get in the local scout organizations. As we train our youth, so will be our future manhood.

:—:

Someone may be curious to know how many cubic yards of rock was mined, hauled and used in the building of the market house highway, which is about through, as relates to the

Arthur Trailer Sales

MAIN OFFICE:
RIVIERA BEACH

DISPLAY LOT
PAHOKEE

Now Open on East Main Street
Hours: 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Daily Including Sunday

FREE!! CAMERA-FILM OFFER
1946 "CHAMPION" MODEL Color Candid Type Camera
Compare Our Size 5" Long
COLOR Candid Type CAMERA
$3.98 Postage Paid
Includes 2 rolls of No. 127 film FREE
- Takes full NATURAL COLOR pictures indoors or outdoors.
- Takes 16 black-and-whites on ordinary No. 127 8-exposure roll.
- New film track brings entire picture to sharp focus.
- Equipped with GENUINE Simpson lens.
- Fixed focus! Exposure automatically correct at all times.
- Precision built—fool proof.
- Attractively boxed.

DON'T CONFUSE WITH TOY CAMERAS
Guarantee with each camera

RUSH money-order, save C.O.D. fees. IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT
K & K SALES COMPANY
534 Pittsburgh Life Bldg. Dept. Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Announcement

Dr. E. T. Beatty has moved his offices to the second floor of the new Scarborough Building, across from the bank. The installation of new equipment has been made to insure prompter optical repairs.

Dr. E. T. Beatty
OPTOMETRIST — OPTICIAN
Hours: 9 to 5. Evenings by Appointment
Closed Wednesday Afternoons

C O M I N G
YOUR NEW
CHEVROLET

Once more the new Chevrolets are rolling off the production lines. It means that soon you can enjoy all the comforts and conveniences, the outstanding economy and performance that have made Chevrolet famous for years. Place your order with us today for the new Chevrolet, the finest car the leader has ever built.

Glades Chevrolet Co.
MAIN STREET PHONE 9124
BELLE GLADE, LA.

You Start With a
Kitchenaider

Notice Ladies

For less than $5.75 a month, a woman can replace her old--fashioned sink with a beautiful, work-saving Kitchenaider. This handsome unit makes dish-washing easy—saves countless steps—puts everything she needs right where she does nearly two-thirds of her work.

COME IN AND SEE ALL THE FEATURES IN THIS FINE PRODUCT . . .

Youngstown Kitchen
Mathis-Boe Co.
West Ave A Belle Glade, Fla.

LOOK! ELECTRIC IRONS
A TERRIFIC VALUE
$5.50 Add 35¢ for postage



- Cool, Easy-Grip Handle.
- Convenient Size—weight 4¼ lbs.
- Complete with Detachable Cord.
- Suitable for All Types of Ironing.
- Attractive, Durable Chrome Finish.

Immediate Delivery! Write Name and Address Plainly
Send Money Order or Check (thus saving C.O.D. Charges)
K&K SALES COMPANY
534 Pittsburgh Life Bldg. · Dept. · Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

EVERY PORTION OF OUR
New Dry Cleaning Plant
IS COORDINATED

So we can give your dry cleaning quick action, means quicker delivery service, not exceeding three days.

Yes, we are busy, very busy, but our capacity is large enough to still do more work. So bring on your clothes for cleaning and pressing. Our patrons are expressing their satisfaction with our work.

The Home Dry Cleaning and Laundry
Sixth Street between B and C
E. D. Barbee James Carroll
Belle Glade, Florida

CAN YOU AFFORD TO LOSE $4,000?

It is conservatively estimated that three out of four residential properties (homes) are currenty underinsured and the owners are facing tragic and needless losses when fire destroys their property.

The reason for this is plain to see, building costs have risen from 30 per cent to 50 per cent since 1939 and the same percentage of increase applies to home furnishings, furniture, rugs and clothes.

The house that cost $8,000 to build seven years ago would cost about $12,000 to replace today and your home furnishings that cost $2,000 could not be replaced for $3,000.

Most people are aware of the fact that their dwelling and its contents have increased some 30 to 50 per cent in value but have overlooked the vital necessity of increasing their insurance to protect the increased value of their property.

You can't replace a $12,000 dwelling that has been destroyed by fire with the payment that you will receive on a fire policy calling for $8,000.

We suggest that you estimate the present day value of your home and its household contents, then compare these values with the amount of fire insurance carried on both, and we are quite sure that you will find your home and contents are under-insured.

Why run the chance of a big loss by fire when for the payment of a few dollars you can insure your property for its real value. It's a real comfort to know that your property is fully protected against loss.

Call us today and we will explain to you how to bring your insurance coverage up to the proper amount and the cost.

Harris Insurance Agency
"BE SURE WHEN YOU INSURE"
Phne 210 Herald Bldg.
BELLE GLADE, FLORIDA

Everglades Theatre
BELLE GLADE, FLORIDA

WEEK OF MAY 12th

Sunday-Monday
"MY REPUTATION"
Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent

Tuesday-Wednesday



Thursday-Friday
"THE RETURN OF FRANK JAMES
Henry Fonda

Saturday
DOUBLE FEATURE
"SADDLE SERENADE"
Jimmy Wakley, Lee "Lasses" White
also



TWO REGIONAL FAVORITES
FRIENDS IN FLAVOR



Southeastern Crab-Bacon Rolls

RECIPE: Use: 1 cup crab meat, 1 egg, ½ cup tomato juice, 1 cup bread crumbs, ¼ tsp. salt, ⅛ tsp. black pepper, pinch red pepper, 1 tsp. chopped parsley, ½ cup chopped celery. Mix ingredients well and roll into finger-shape lengths. Wrap each with strip of breakfast bacon and fasten with toothpick. Place on rack in broiling pan. Cook until bacon is done . . . turning constantly, so that all sides will brown even and crisp. Serve with tossed green salad, hot rolls, and ice-cold JAX BEER. Serves four.

JAX has mailed $5.00 to Mrs. Margaret McCall, Jacksonville, Florida, for this tasty recipe. Send us your regional recipe suggestion. If published, $5.00 will be paid for its use. Address: Recipe Editor, JAX Brewing Company, Jacksonville, Florida.



AND ZESTY SPARKLING Jax

This is a perfect pair . . . Crab-Bacon Rolls, crispy and delicious, and brilliant, golden JAX, the Drink of Friendship. Yes, because they're both regional favorites, tailored to distinctive regional tastes, they seem to go together, each enhancing the full, rich flavor of the other.

True to its name, the Drink of Friendship, JAX always brings you delightful refreshment, brings out the flavor of fine food . . . a beverage treat of rich, mellow perfection . . . a premium brew for which you never have to pay a premium price.

Say JAX! you can't buy better beer at any price!

JAX BREWING COMPANY
Jacksonville, Fla.

DISTRIBUTED BY
SHELLY CONNELL
Belle Glade, Florida

SOUTH BAY BEAN CITY LAKE HARBOR

Chaplain A. J. Lively, formerly of Indianapolis, Ind., recently returned from 3 1-2 years service with the armed forces in the South Pacific, has accepted the pastorate of the Glades Episcopal churches at Clewiston and Pahokee and started his work Sunday. The former priest, Rev. Father Sidney Mason, who organized the work in the Glades and built the two churches, is leaving the Glades to build a church at Hillsborough, Texas.

• • •

Griffis and Stallings, Inc., general contractors, have opened an office in the Walker block.

• • •

E. E. Dasher of Bean City is installing a pump and building a cement block housing for two pumping units for the Mark Tennent farms. A two unit Morgan pump 1 1-2 miles south of the Boles Canal is being installed and housing built. Mr. Dasher is also installing a pump a mile east of Road 26 on the Boles Canal for the same farms.

• • •

James Wynne of Cordele, Ga. is visiting his brother-in-law R. J. Lee at Lake Harbor. He has only recently returned from 18 months service in the Aleuthian Islands.

• • •

Mrs. J. W. Beard and son, Malcolm, are spending a few days in Tampa visiting friends.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bridges and faily of Ft. Pierce spent Thursday to Sunday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Challancin.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Leonard and Clifton M. Leonard have moved to Lake Harbor from Clewiston where the two brothers will operate the former Bolton filling station which they have leased.

• • •

A. B. Mathis of Lake Harbor and D. B. Mathis of Belle Glade have gone to the Keys on a fishing trip.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bolton of Lake Harbor left Monday for Dawson, Ga.

• • •

S Sgt. Harold Higginbotham of Bunnell, recently released from the Army after 3 years service, who has just returned from Germany, visited his aunt, Mrs. A. B. Barnes and family last week.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pate and family of Miami were the week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Allen.

• • •

H. C. Jones of Miami spent Sunday visiting his family at the H. C. Willits home.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Weathers have returned from a week end visit with relatives at Lake Park.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. VanLandingham entertained at a family birthday dinner Tuesday evening honoring Mrs. H. C. Willits, Mrs. H. C. Jones and Sharon Van Landingham on their birthdays which all fall on May 7.

• • •

Mrs. B. M. Fender has returned home from a months visit with her mother, Mrs. J. E. Owens of Peach Orchard, Ark., who has been critically ill.

• • •

Mrs. Irene Frame returned to the Naval Hospital in Miami for observation Saturday.

• • •

Mrs. Willie Frank Martin of Bean City is a patient at the Clewiston hospital.

• • •

Mrs. J. A. Purvis of Cross City is in South Bay visiting her son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Shaw.

• • •

The South Bay Glee Club and High School Band will participate in the Music Festival at West Palm Beach Friday.

• • •

Mrs. Grady L. Miller and Mrs. Reba Hubbard of West Palm Beach were week end guests of relatives and friends in South Bay.

• • •

Mrs. R. R. Roadman has returned from Tampa where she submitted to a nasal operation.

• • •

Mrs. Mark Challancin and sons, Mickey and Jimmie, Mrs. Douglas Mathews and children, Marilyn and Frank spent Tuesday at the beach in Lake Worth

• • •

A community meeting will be held at the school auditorium Friday evening to discuss plans for the recreational center. A total of $223 cash and $470 in pledges toward the project has been donated at the recent barbecue dinner. A fish fry is planned for later in the summer.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Bailey have bought out the W. C. Crawford filling station and restaurant at Lake Harbor and have assumed operation.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Bowman and daughters, Betty Jane and Shirley, are leaving Lake Harbor for Gadsen, Ala., Friday.

• • •

Archilon and Miles Adams of Homestead were weekend guests of their sister, Mrs. A. Mathis of Lake Harbor.

Crowned May Queen

Betty Jane Hall was crowned May Queen at the May Day festivities at the South Bay schools Friday morning.

The first and second grades taught by Mrs. E. M. Parsons presented a May dance. The third and fourth grades taught by Mrs. Olga Hardy sang several songs and gave a playette.

In the field events Jimmy Williams won the base ball throw for boys; Dorothy Strickland and Peggy Ann Keller won the ball throw for girls. Lynn Dasher and Glen Martin won the boys sack race; Peggy Ann Keller and Dorothy Strickland won the girls sack race. Raymond Martin won the 50 yard dash and Peggy Ann Keller the 25 yard dash. The boys three legged race was won by Jack White and A. J. Harrelle and the girls three legged race by Polly Searborough and Joan Dasher.

Junior High pupils participated in the Belle Glade Field him five times in the face. Friday afternoon. The events there were interrupted by the rain during the afternoon and were scheduled to be run off Tuesday afternoon.

Given Birthday Surprise

Verna Martin was honored on her sixteenth birthday at a party at the O. H. Martin home in South Bay Friday night. The young people were entertained with games.

Many lovely gifts were presented to the honoree. Ice cream and cake were served to Dorothy and Inez Register, Ulva McAllister, Helen Prevatte, Albert Broom, June Ratley, Mary Lois Hodges and Doris Martin.

Negro Killed At Camp

Okeelanta.—Negro pump operator Azuba Smith's body was found in the canal Monday morning, his face and hands riddled with bullets from a 32 caliber pistol. The man had gone to work Friday night and had been missing since then. His car had remained parked near the pump at the Okeelanta Growers and Distributors Corp.

Constable Ray Whitlock made the investigation and made a number of arrest of suspects among whom is George Washington who is thought to have been the man who shot hi five times in the face.

Smith was about 30 years of age and lived at the Okeechobee Migratory camp. Trouble over a gambling debt is thought to have been the cause of the killing.

Averts A Bad Fire

C. J. Brown, by prompt action, probably saved the South Bay industrial district from a disastrous fire Friday morning before daybreak. Mr. Brown arose unusually early to treat a troublesome cold and noticed flames shooting up near the packing house.

He jumped in his car and hurried to the scene where he found the fire rapidly gaining headway along the railway tracks in the dry cane which strews the right of way in the path of cane trains enroute to the mill at Clewiston. The fire was near the railroad water tank and progressing toward the packing house. He immediately aroused the railroad foreman, Andrew Nick, who, with the aid of his crew, was soon able to bring the fire under control without damage to any building. Perhaps only a few minutes later it would have been too late.

Mrs. Marvin Miller New President Of South Bay Club

Mrs. Marvin Miller was elected president of the South Bay Woman's Home Demonstration Club at the regular monthly meeting at the school cafeteria on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. H. L. Marlowe, Jr., was elected vice president; Mrs. E. M. Willits secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. R. R. Roadman council delegate.

Meetings are set for the first Thursday in each months at 2 o'clock. It was decided to take up a Penny March at each meeting.

The Senior County Council meeting at Belle Glade Community church on May 16 was announced and arrangements made for a group to attend. Registration will be at 10:30 a. m. and a covered dish luncheon served at noon.

Arrangements were also made to secure two cars for transportation of 4-H Club members to the Junior County Council at Canal Point Saturday.

Miss Bertha Nil Hausman, county home demonstration agent, demonstrated a one-dish meal utilizing raw peanuts as a meat extender, a cleaning fluid, and methods of meal planning to include all 7 basic foods into the day's nutrition for all members of the family. A number of recipe sheets were distributed.

Miss Hausman announced she would teach Italian hemstitching at the next meeting and requested each member to come provided with a suitable piece of linen or cotton, needle, thimble and thread.

Mrs. A. B. Barnes acted as hostess for the afternoon. Others attending included Mrs. Verda Higginbotham, Mrs. Leland Keene, Mrs. Marvin Miller, Mrs. E. M. Willits, Mrs. G. J. Barstow and Mrs. H. L. Marlowe, Jr.

Priority Forms Available Here

Anyone wishing to construct a farm dwelling or other type of construction, physically located on and used for the operation of a farm producing primarily for the market, may secure the necessary forms for obtaining a permit and priority assistance under the Civilian Production Administration, of the Veterans Housing Program, VHP-1, from L. V. McClelland at the assistant county agent's office in the Sanders building in Belle Glade.

Any building not located on farms, such as packing houses, food processing plants and veterans' homes, will continue to be handled thru the Civilian Production Administration office in Miami.

Will Dust Crops In New Jersey

Curtis and Dick Cherry, of the Cherry Flying Service, are getting their dusting equipment ready for transport to New Jersey where they will have crop dusting contracts during the summer. Dick has already gone to the scene of action and Curtis will follow next week.

Buys Shorthorns For Ranch Near Clewiston

At the recent sale and show of Shorthorn cattle at Valdosta, Georgia, D. Bearsley, who operates a cattle ranch near Clewiston, bought the grand champion bull and a number of other cattle for his ranch.

Pickett & Stafford
Engineers and Surveyors
PHONE
Pahokee 2051 Stuart 206-J

KEYS
EXPERIENCED LOCKSMITH
We make all kinds of keys —duplicate or by number. Car keys a specialty. We are experienced repairmen for all types of household implements.
SEE
MULTACH
FURNITURE HARDWARE
PHONE 238-J

PAHOKEE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Mass on last two Sundays of month at 9 o'clock. All other Sundays at 11 o'clock. Confessions before each mass. Persons in need of transportation call Mr. E. A. McCabe, phone 37. tf

General Auto and Farm MACHINERY REPAIRS
Is Our Specialty
Bring in your equipment and let two Army Veterans put them in good condition.
At former Pierce Garage stand
E. S. Smith
and
Lloyd Roach
Proprietors

FANS---FANS---FANS
All Kinds — All Sizes Guaranteed
REFRIGERATION REPAIR Prompt
G. & B. Electric
Phone 9112 Day or Night

CALL OR SEE
Francis Morris
For your Rock, Sand and Muck
Muck, 5 Yards Guaranteed, for.....$2.50
MILLER SERVICE STATION
PHONE 287

Some Suggested Gifts For
Mother's Day

NUNNELLY'S FINE CONFECTIONARIES
COSTUME JEWELRY PIECES
PERFUMES — COSMETICS
JEWELITE HAIR BRUSHES
MAHOGANY SANDWICH TRAYS, CAKE SETS
SALAD BOWLS
FOUNTAIN PEN AND PENCIL SETS



MURPHY'S PHARMACY "always the Best"
PHONE 9120 BELLE GLADE, FLORIDA



TRY New SINCLAIR GASOLINE
Power-Packed with 100-OCTANE COMPONENTS

● 100-Octane components—used in making the world's most powerful gasoline for planes—now are blended into new Sinclair Gasoline . . . for your car.

Yes, the same POWER-PACKED ingredients—developed for war use—now are blended in automobile motor fuel to give your car the smooth, surging power that 100-Octane gasoline gave to war planes.

We believe you'll call the new Sinclair Gasoline the most powerful gasoline you have ever used. Get a tankful of new Sinclair "H-C"—or new Sinclair Ethyl Gasoline today at the nearest Sinclair Dealer. Try its quicker-starting, higher-octane, POWER-PACKED performance. New Sinclair Gasoline makes cars fairly fly.

Look to Sinclair for Better Products—Better Service

SINCLAIR H-C
SINCLAIR H-C GASOLINE
FROM SKYWAY TO HIGHWAY

A. E. Kirchman
Agent

Island Landscape Company

We wish to thank our many friends in the Glades for the business which they have given us in the past and for their understanding and helpful attitude toward us during the years while we were mainly engaged in the preparation and maintenance of Airfields for the Army and Navy.

Once again we are able to resume peacetime operations and offer you the same efficient and courteous service which it has been our endeavor to render in the past. The service we offer is complete, from landscape designing to a finished planting job. Our Nurseries are stocked with a wealth of lovely trees, shrubs, vines, potted plants, etc., awaiting your selection.

We invite you to stop in and visit us at any time and will appreciate your continued business.

E. TINSLEY HALTER, President.

NURSERIES: 1100 Southern Boulevard (Route No. 25 at City Limits), West Palm Beach, Florida.

OUR PATRONS SEEM TO LIKE THAT

Alabama Lumber

NOW PROCURABLE AT OUR YARDS

Shipments of this select lumber continue to arrive and we are air-curing a lot of it in our yards. The selection of size is increasing and you can pick out most any type lumber you may require.

We are also in position to provide you with building block for your construction work; also sand, rock, cement and other materials. We make a specialty of hauling heavy hauling jobs of machinery, equipment, and delivery of muck for filling purposes.

BILL PIERCE

North Main St. Belle Glade, Fla.



If you've neglected your tires in the past . . . START NOW to take care of them. If they are worn and need repairs bring them to the PIONEER MOTOR SALES COMPANY where you receive finest service available, anywhere.

Pioneer Motor Sales Co.

L. E. WILL

Phone 10

Animals Need Health Remedies

There is nothing better for treatments than the famous Dr. LeGears medicines. Poultry and cow prescriptions, poultry tablets, poultry worm tablets, hog remedies and dry disinfectant powder, sprayers, dog remedies, flea powders, insecticides and a full line of garden tools.

The Kilgore Seed Co.

Pahokee Phone 3201 Belle Glade Phone 106

GOVERNMENT MEN

(Continued From Page 1)

since the things that farmers buy, such as fertilizers, insecticides and farm implements,, are also under ceilings (nothing is said about labor) he would think that farmers would be favorable to price control.

The letter makes much of the suspension of price ceilings on vegetables other than snap beans but fails to note that these other vegetables are relatively minor crops in the Everglades while that of snap beans is the one great major crop with an acreage surpassing the acreage of all other vegetables combined and the one on which the growers' interest naturally centers.

He then goes on to quote statistics on snap beans which are chiefly interesting to show how the bureaucrats in Washington put their faith in figures on the theory perhaps that "figures cannot lie," when as a matter of fact, anyone who knows anything of figures of which statistics are made is perfectly aware that they may be twisted in their interpretation until they can prove almost anything the manipulator desires to prove.

Witness the class ic example: There are 24 people in a room, 20 have bow legs and 10 are knock kneed. The average is straight legged; but there is not a single straight leg in the room. The figures do not lie, but the interpretation leaves one with a complete misconception of the actual facts of the case.

To quote fro Mr. Porter's letter to Senator Pepper under the date of April 20, 1946: "It is interesting to note that Florida producers of snap beans have in 1945-46 increased their late fall and winter acreage planted to this commodity (beans) to 147 per cent of the ten year (1935-1944) average. Indicated acreage in 1945-46 is 63,200, compared with the 10 year average of 43,120. This increase in acreage following two seasons during which price ceilings were in effect makes it appear that price regulations have not to date had a damaging effect in limiting production."

On the face of the data presented it would seem to the casual observer that he had something there. If acreage increases while ceilings are on, then it would appear that ceilings are a benefit rather than a detriment. Let us break down the figures a little more and see if they mean what he interprets them to mean or whether they mean something very different.

The years 1935 to 1944 can in no wise be considered as normal years since they include not only some of the worst depression years but also the war years when the War Production Board was urging farmers to produce more and more "must" foods among which was snap beans. It was during the years from 1942-44 when the farmers, spurred on by the war effort, sharply increased their acreage to meet and surpass the quota set by the War Production Board as a patriotic effort, that brought the average up to 43,000 acres. During the year 1933 to 1942 the acreage ranged from 25,100 in 1936-37 to 34,000 in 1943, and not in all those years did the acreage reach the totals of 1933-35 of 36,800 acres, with an average of approximately 31,000 acres during the 9 year period.

It was in 1942-43 that the Palm Beach County farmers jumped their snap bean acreage from 34,000 to 50,700 acres in a single year to win the "A" award for production of food stuffs for the war effort. The goal set by the War Production Board for the next year was set for 65,000 acres and the farmers extended their efforts to surpass that goal, reaching 66,00 acres in 1943-44.

The reason for this increase was, of course, two-fold. The main motive was naturaly patriotic. The farmers were determined to do their part in the war effort and not to let the boys at the front down. The other reason was that during the previous year 1942-43 with no price ceilings on vegetables and a constant demand, practically all of the vegetables grown in fall and winter crops were sold at a profitable price and the Everglades growers were beginning to get their debts and losses during the depression years cleared away. They were beginning to see where they could again be on firm financial footing.

Threats of a price ceiling floated about during the fall of 1943 but the growers hoped that perishable winter vegetables would escape the ceiling prices which they feared would spell disaster due to the hazardous nature of this type of farming and the extreme perishability of the product. The ax fell in mid-winter of 1944 and immediately the entire farming area for snap beans felt the blow.

Snap bean growers now no longer could hope for profits but merely for existence, hoping for the "breaks" that would enable them to keep on producing food for the nation and our allies and still keep their financial heads above water until the government could be induced to suspend the ceilings and let them have a chance to survive.

Many of the smaller farmers were forced out of business in 1944 and still more in 1945. The larger farmers, working on the theory of increasing volume to cut losses, have during the past two years expanded to almost the point of diminishing returns all along the line. Many of even the largest growers now say that unless price ceilings on green vegetables can be lifted the Everglades grower may as well fold up his tent and steal away in the night lest even that which he hath shall be taken away.

The increase in acreage during the war period and its maintenance since price ceilings were enforced cannot in any measure be due to increased profits of the grower during these years on snap beans, at least. The increase is due first to the patriotic motive in maintaining the goals set by the War Production Board, and secondly to a vain effort to cut expenses by increasing volume to the point of diminishing returns.

The OPA adminstrator points out that ceilings on seed, fertilizer and farm implements should compensate the grower for ceilings on farm products. It is true that seed and fertilizer has been held down in price. The same cannot be said for labor which has skyrocketed to the point where labor is taking not only all the profits but most of the returns. And, who has been able to buy farm machinery regardless of the price during the last few years? The fact that ceilings on machinery were enforced might have been of some value and helped to mitigate losses on labor had machinery been available.

Also, the farmer has to eat and wear clothing all of which has advanced in price to the point where one takes their money to market in the market basket and brings home their purchases in their pocketbooks. Notwithstanding all ballyhoo about holding the line against inflation, inflation has been with us for the last five years. The only thing that will conquer it will be increased production all along the line, more food, more manufactured articles, more cars, more farm machinery, more textiles and clothing, until supply once more balances demand.

The farmers cannot much longer continue to produce food, no matter what the need, as long as they have to lose money on every pound or bushel they produce. The less they are forced to produce the higher the price is bound to go regardless of OPA.

Hundreds of thousands of pounds and bushels of food are now going to waste for lack of a market, due to the fact that prices are so low the grower cannot get even picking costs back, let alone any profits. If there are millions of people starving why is not this food saved and used for their benefit?

What the grower needs is a floor price which will enable him to market every pound of food produced at a price which will give him at least his cost of production back. If the government would forget ceilings and see to it that every bit of surplus food, now left in the field, is garnered and properly distributed, the ceiling price would take care of itself as the surplus would go far toward meeting the demand and both the consumer and the producer would be benefitted.

Final Warning

Be sure that you are on the alert the nights of May 16-17 when Frank James will return.

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BIBLE QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY THE VOICE of PROPHECY INTERNATIONAL BIBLE BROADCASTER

Question—Don't you think we would have more peace in the world if everybody kept the Ten Commandments?

Answer—Listen to the answer in Isaiah 48:18: "O that thou hadst hearkened to My commandments! then had thy peace been as a river, and thy righteousness as the waves of the sea."

Q.—How long is the millennium?

A.—The word "millennium" means a thousand years. This word is not found in the Bible. See Revelation 20:4: "They lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years."

Q.—With so many ideas prevailing, how can I tell the real truth?

A.—In I Thessalonians 5:21 it is written: "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." And in Isaiah 8:20: "To the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them."

Q.—Since it is impossible to keep from falling into sin, why try?

A.—God can keep you: Jude 24, 25: "Now unto Him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy, to the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever."

Q.—What is meant by a "wind of doctrine" spoken of in Ephesians 4:14?—"That we henceforth be no more children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine, by the sleight of men, and cunning craftiness, whereby they lie in wait to deceive."

A.—In Jeremiah 5:13 we read: "And the prophets shall become wind, and the word is not in them." That is a wind of doctrine which is not sustained by the Word of God.

Q.—Will the time ever come when there will be no sin or suffering or curse anywhere in the universe?

A.—We answer with Revelation 5:13: "And every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them, heard I saying, Blessing, and honour, and glory, and power, be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever." Notice, every creature is praising God. (See also Revelation 21:4; 22:3; Nahum 1:9.)

Ed. Note: Address your questions to the BIBLE QUESTION COLUMN, The Voice of Prophecy, Box 55, Los Angeles 53, Calif. Bible questions of general interest will be answered in this column as space permits.

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*Scene below is artist's sketch of famous Key West lighthouse.

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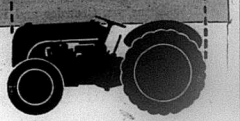
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School News

By Betty Lou Powell

Freshman English Club Has Party

Miss Margaret Roberts' freshman English class, the HQ club, had a party at the dyke Thursday evening. Swimming was enjoyed before the wiener roast. Afterward, games were played and ice cream served. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Cone, Miss Margaret Roberts, Pickens Woodward and Miss Nettie McGehee were the chaperones. Jack Cromartie and Jowell Bass also accompanied the group. Those present were Kenneth Bass, Fritz Stein, Buddy Friedheim, Jerry Cone, Billy Joe Leathers, Kenneth Harris, Merton Rashley, Clayton Mobley, Henry Fears, J. R. Collier, Billy Ray Evans, Bill Aspey, Eleanor Miller, Joanne Livingston, Ulva McAllister, Verna Martin, Helen Prevatt, Maxine Sebug and Betty Lou Powell.

Charlotte Enlow Has Party

In celebration of her seventeenth birthday, Charlotte Enlow was honored with a surprise party at her home Thursday evening. Decorations of garden flowers and ribbons of rainbow colors and figures 17 were used. Refreshments were served on the lawn and a beautiful pink and white birthday cake was cut by the honoree, Mrs. I. E. Enlow was assisted by Mrs. J. O. Darden, Mrs. I. L. Price and Mrs. Annabelle Insley.

The guest list included Chas. Burkett, Lecaster Burkett, Grace Eggleston, Helen Friedheim, J. A. Tedder, Bobby Mathews, Edith Bregger, Ward Harrison, Louise Friedheim, Billy McClatchey, Richard Pike, Dot Layfield, Delores Frier, Boyd Kauffman, Mary Elizabeth Hooker, Jean Hooker, Billy Bearden, Sue Cherry, George Wedgworth, Peggy Rawls, Jimmy Waddell, Norma Weeks, G. A. Smith, Beverly Hughes, Ray Kent, Carolyn Freedlund, Sonny Smith, Joyce Borchardt, Larry Royal, Mary Grace Denton, Jimmy Williams, Marguerite Campbell, Mary Eleanor Kidder, Carl Williams, Robert Rashley and LaBron Williams.

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Teen Age Center

The Teen Age Center was called off last Friday due to the bad weather but it will be held in the park tonight from 8:30 until 10 o'clock. There will be games and dancing and refreshments will be served. Members of the Woman's Club will chaperone.

Pep Club Dance

The dance which was planned last Friday night by the Pep Club was cancelled because of the rain. Tonight the dance will be held in the gymnasium for the Senior class. The Seniors hold a 100 per cent record for buying football tickets for the past season.

Barbeque For Faculty

A faculty party was held at the home of Mrs. Dorothy Wright Wednesday evening in the form of a barbecue. All members of the faculty and their guests attended.

Music Festival

The Band and Glee Club will attend the Palm Beach County music festival in West Palm Beach today. The band will play at Anderson Field at 7 p. m. and at the high school auditorium at 8 p. m. The Glee Club has been practicing for the past month on their songs.

SUGAR CROP

Continued from page 1

into the mass of cut cane. This is just one of the annual byplays of this looked-for celebration.

In 1940-41, the Clewiston mill made its former high record of production, and it took five years to surpass it, which was done this year.

The accurate check, except for the last three days grind, showed 555,623 bags of raw sugar had been sacked, which had been produced from a near million tons of sugar cane. Clarence Bitting stated that the tonnage was sufficient to give every human being in the United States a month's supply of sugar if it could be so distributed.

Mr. Bitting announced that all key men would be given a week's vacation, and then will be reassembled for the customary plant repairs and improvements, and plantation activities. On May 9th came the ever-looked-for celebrations at the camps and division headquarters for the plantation employees. The dance took place that night.

On Wednesday night, President Bitting assembled his key men at the Inn for the customary company frolic and banquet and for the presentation of certain awards the company makes.

On May 14th, the corporation will be host to the many friends of the company in the state, who have previously attended the president's dinner in February, which had been omitted this year, and it will also be in the form of a barbecue.

Starting in Monday of this week, the clocks of the corporation will be advanced to daylight saving time.

Douglas Taylor In Army

Douglas Taylor, whose home was over in Moore Haven but who for several years has been an employe of Bill Pierce, was re-cited to appear at Camp Blanding for examination for the army. Douglas went up with the feeling and hopes that he would again be rejected on account of partial blindness, as he had been on two previous occasions, but this time he was fooled, he was retained. He showed up remarkably well in his IQ test and in the art of mechanics, and these qualities lead the army to retain him.

Rink Moved To Dania

J. L. Rosendahl, who has been operating the portable rink across the canal for the past three months, has moved it to Dania where he goes to fill in a short engagement before going to Chautauqua Lake, N. Y. Mr. Rosenthal stated to The Herald that he was leaving Belle Glade at the invitation of the citizens because they complained that the rink caused too much noise.

HONOR ROLL

Grade 1, with honors: Ned Elsberry, Donald Haven, Carline Boatwright, Jeanne Crews, Johnny Thorne, Edona Borchardt, Alma Ann McClure, Bill Cooke.

Honor roll: Veronica Pike, Bobby Glisson, Ada Mae Eoff, Louis Friedheim, Shelby Jean Clements, Jerry Frier, Richard DeBruyne, Roscoe Braddock, Charles Royal.

Honorable mention: Norma Nelle Starling, John Townsend.

Grade 2, With honors: Karin Allison, Joseph Barbee, Karin Marlowe, Glenda Dall, Billy Elder, Larry Tipton, John Thompson, George Farnall, Lee James, John Miller, Emma Thompson, Sandra Boone, Keith Whitlock, Alice Herring.

Honor roll: Jimmie Cowart, Louise Stroble, Jimmy Dooley, Louise Taylor, Frances Sloan, Johnny Miller, Emma Herring, James Chamblee, Jean Johns, Sandra Boone, Keith Whitlock.

Honorable mention: Buddy Bailey.

Grade 3, With Honors: Chas. Bamford, Franklyn Jones, Claudia Phelan, Jacquelyn Mosely, Agnes Hayes, Walter Moseley, Jeanette Waddel, Esther Greer, Jeannette Friedheim, Ray Wideman.

Honor roll: Sadie Clifton, Walter TeStrake, Carvell Collins, Ruth Ann Chancey, Marsha Fleming, Betty Hayes, Arlene Kirchman, Lorraine Kelley.

Honorable mention: Dorothy Burns, Mary Moore, Renee Mills, Paul Davidson.

Grade 4, With honors: Suzanne Forsee, Jane Morris, Ella Meloy, Jane Webster, Winifred Burry, Curtis Thompson, Angelyn Vickery, Lorraine Wideman.

Honor roll: David Anderson, Shirley Woolsey, Patricia Harris.

Honorable mention: Joan Bailey, Sheredine Bailey.

Grade 5, with honors: Dianne TeStrake, Nancy Ball, Patti Ingram,

Honor roll: Beverly Phelan, Ronald Jones, Elaine McCabe, Charles Hamilton.

Honorable mention: Georgie Burnett, Carolyn Earwood, David Weiman, Barbara Wedgworth, H. V. Dran.

Honor roll: Catherine Friedheim, Betty Harris, Jerry Burry.

Honorable mention: James Wright, Betty Chancey, Jacqueline Harris.

Grade 12, Honor with honors: Edith Bregger, Claudine Chambers, George Wedgworth.

Honor roll: Norma Armstrong, Mary Barwick, Mary Clements, Mary Hooker, Mildred Kinchen, Yvonne Lanier, Martha Ratley, Peggy Rawls, Peggy Thompson, Barnes Smith.

Honorable mention: Sue Cherry, Imogene Hester, Ouida Hughes, Vivian Miller.

Grade 11, Honor roll, Louise Friedheim, Jeanne Hooker, Ella Hopkins, Beverly Hughes, Dorothy Layfield, Joyce Tedder, Ivan Clements, Bill McClatchey, Bob Matthews.

Honorable mention: Barbara Hendry, Barbara Will, Ward Harrison, Boyd Koffman, Herbert Lloyd, Larry Royal, Robert Taylor.

Grade 10, Honor with honors: Nancy Crossen, Louise Hamilton.

Honor roll: Mary Kidder, Anne Kirchman, James Ball, John Bregger, Murry Browning.

Honorable mention: Emogene Greenwood, Claude Johns.

Grade 9, Honor with honors: Minnie E. Cales, Barbara Hayman, Elnito Scott.

Honor roll: Dorothy Brackin, Joy Crouch, Geraldine Dras, Rosalyn Farmer, Jerry Cone, Henry Fears, Billy Leathers.

Grade 8, Honor roll: Helen Casseaux, D. C. Nelms.

Honorable mention: Beverly Greer.

Grade 7, Honor with honors: Patsy Chamblee.

Honor roll: Betty Bearden, Florence Boree, Gloria Crosby, Jane Hamilton, Nannie Moore, Clara Stein, Eva Taylor, Reba Webster, Ralph Crews, Ernest Sales, Fredrick Stevens, Ross Winne.

Honorable mention: Nancy Barwick, Naomi Meeks, Sarah Webster, Kenneth Johns, Frank Farmer, Willie Pitts, Sammie Burns, Wilford Markham, Joseph Stevens.

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ALKA-SELTZER offers fast relief for Headache, Simple Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, Nervous Distress, Muscular Pains and Acid Indigestion. Ask your Druggist—in 25 Cents and 60 Cents

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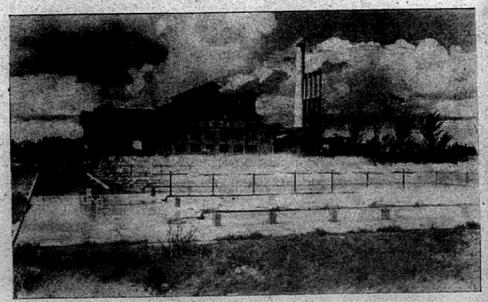
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PHONE 321 BELLE GLADE, FLA.

Clarence R. Bitting's Agro-Industrial Empire In The Muck Lands Of The Florida Everglades



Currently processing 1,000,000 tons of cane, the Sugar House at Clewiston is the largest in Continental U. S.



Young Glades Cane



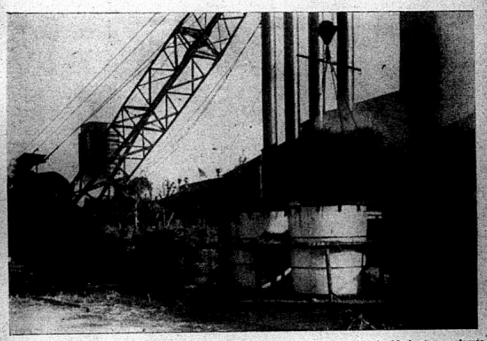
Such a vast agro-industrial empire must have administration facilities, as well as administrators. A pleasing touch to the esthetic sense and an architectural treatment embodying facility with beauty is found in the modern office building.



Lemon Grass is harvested by machinery.



Clarence Bitting



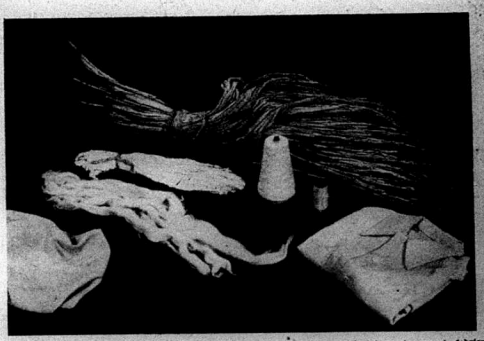
Lemon Grass is processed to remove the oil; the spent grass is mixed with the black strap molasses, a by product of the sugar mill to make a high grade cattle feed.



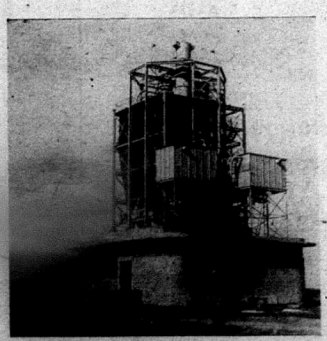
Ramie grows prolifically in the muck; tonnages are unequalled in North America



The introduction of four pure bred registered herds for improving the quality of beef from Florida rangy cattle is another agro-industry assuming proportions under the U. S. Sugar domain.



The fibre whose forerunner, China Grass, of uncertain quality, gives promise of amazing uses in fabrics and fine paper as well as quality substitutes for many other items. The high protein content, equalling alfalfa leaf meal, finds a ready market for cattle and chicken feed.



Processes are separated in the manufacture of starch as a precautionary measure against explosion. Utility and modern construction and architecture have been combined.



The current crowning glory of Yankee ingenuity is epitomized in the most modern starch plant known to the science, embodying new principles and taking the starch from tubers or roots.



Mechanization to the nth degree is everywhere evident in this latest agro-industry set up by the mentally ambidextrous Bitting with Yankee capital and natures gift to Florida.

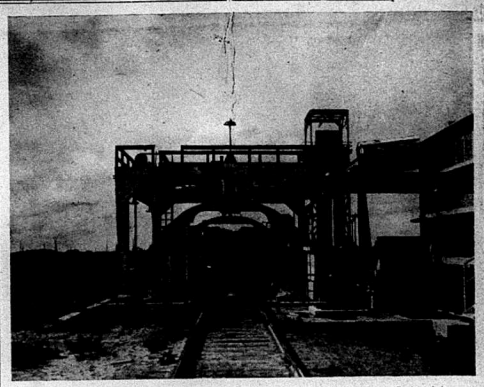
Agriculture And Industry Fused By Bitting In Glades

Neophyte Proves Value to Farmers of Processing His Own Produce

The feat of the Chicago pork packers in salvaging "everything but the squeal" has long been the popular example of applied business research in converting waste into production. Today the story of how the vast waste-lands of the Florida Everglades—the country's last frontier—are being brought back into large-scale production of "have not" products is challenging the attention of thoughtful persons who have chanced to learn something of what is going on in this 4,500,000-acre wilderness.

Unlike the Florida land boom, with its attendant ballyhoo, the reclamation of vast areas of Everglades has been progressing apace the last 15 years under a reticence characteristic of true applied research. It has been, and still is to some extent, a trial-and-error progression. But it has long since emerged from the realm of pure experimentation. Tremendous as has been the development of the Everglades in the last decade, the possibilities of the area have been scratched only deep enough to reveal it as one of the largest unreclaimed areas of great fertility on the face of the globe.

For more than a century the Everglades—a name descriptive of a glade that stretches forever beyond view—has intrigued the explorer and scientist. Finally, the key that unlocked its potentialities was found. It was water control, as opposed to drainage, plus chemical amendments of the soils to correct the absence of minor, but essential, elements necessary to activate its great natural fertility. Its flat, nearly treeless expanse, has been centuries in the making. It comprises layer upon layer of decayed vegetable growth supplemented by silt deposited by flood waters from the high-



Mechanization is everywhere evident in the Bitting Agro-Industria! development of the Glades. Here a machine dumps a carload of potatoes from the specially designed railroad cars which are loaded in the fields.

lands.

The Everglades' Agronomical Achievements

The alchemists of old who strove vainly to transmute base metals into gold, would look enviously upon the achievements of modern agronomy. Today agronomists, organic chemists and allied scientists transmute the sunshine, water and soil of the 'Glades into products more valuable than precious metals. From its natural and ever-abundant resources, the area produces carbohydrates, proteins, fibers, cellulose, oils and fats—the basic raw materials for the nation's food, beverages, clothing and shelter, plus many other modern needs and conveniences, through the application of agro-industrial science.

Quite by accident in 1930 the writer became exposed to the mysterious challenge which the vastness of the Everglades had exerted upon so many others before him. His was a salvage operation undertaken at the behest of former business associates. Up until that time his only connection with agriculture was an inactive hereditary association that had been constant with eight generations of Bittings since that very early day when an adventuresome Bitting acquired his first New World farm holdings out of William Penn's Golden Book. As the reorganizer of a defunct sugar-cane enterprise on the banks of Lake Okeechobee, the writer became President of the United States Sugar Corporation, which took over the ill-starred pioneering operation: For the last 15 years the engaging problems and gratifying results of pitting scientific research against the sullen resistance of this vast morass that has broken so many pioneering spirits, has been so engrossing as to steal more and more time from other business pursuits. And the dividends which investors and management have received for their contributions have also been gratifying.

Area's Suitability Limited to Large-Scale Operations

The Everglades is not an area suited to small-scale farming. A farmer operating but two sections of land, approximately 1250 acres, is today considered a small operator. This is due to several reasons. In winter vegetable production and risks are great and the rewards commensurately large. The loss of $100,000 on a vegetable crop must be taken by the Everglades farmer in his stride. When he wins, he win at odds of $1,000 or more profit per acre. Always, he must carry a heavy investment in equipment. In such staple crops as sugar, starch roots, essential oils, and ramie—as well as livestock—the risks are less and the gains smaller but more constant than is the case with winter vegetables.

Long before large scale operations in staple crops were undertaken successfully by such enterprises as the Sugar corporation, hardy pioneers, braving not only the weather risks inherent to winter vegetable plantings, but the ever present danger of drowning in the hurricane-propelled flood waters of the then ill-dyked Lake Okeechobee, gambled for big stakes in greengoods for the high priced winter markets. Now, with water control established by scientific means and with the lake enclosed by strong dykes, the coastal rim of Okeechobee supplies daily train loads of beans, peas, potatoes, cabbage, celery, lettuce and tomatoes for the metropolitan markets of the north and east. Existing markets may not absorb much more than the present production of winter vegetables and any substantial increase in supply may result in unprofitable prices. Fortunately, other and non-competitive crops have been developed through research and trial for the intensive farming areas already wrested from the Everglades and for the thousands of additional acres that the laws of supply and demand will call into production.

Sugar Cane Still the Mainstay

Sugar cane was the first resort of pioneers in large scale staple crops, and it still is the mainstay of the Everglades. Today more than 30,000 acres of growing sugar cane supply the needs of the U. S. Sugar Corporation's sugar house at Clewiston, on the western shore of Lake Okeechobee. Another sugar house to reduce additional acres of cane juice to golden crystals of raw sugar is now under construction by other interests. A third is expected to be built this year near Belle Glade and site has been acquired for a fourth sugar house near Indiantown.

With full development of sugar producing possibilities in the Everglades, this nation should never again be forced on short rations of this basic commodity. This security could be obtained by utilizing perhaps no more than 30 per cent of the 'Glades lands available to intensive agriculture.

Sugar is a pure carbohydrate, and in the search for other crops suited to the Everglades, it was but natural that attention be directed to other carbohydrates. After ten years of laboratory, test-plot, commercial-field, and semi-commercial plant research and operation, the most modern starch extracting facilities in the world are now complete and will commence commercial production at Clewiston next fall. This plant was designed for an input of 30 tons of starch roots per hour. Test runs indicate a probable input capacity of more than double this quantity, due largely to improved methods and techniques developed during construction.

Commercial fields have yielded more than 20 tons of starch roots, with a starch content in excess of 25 per cent per acre-year. With a 300 day harvest, such a plant would utilize the product of 12,000 acres and with the increased capacity mentioned will be able to utilize the production of 25,000 acres.

In addition to root starches, the facilities will produce about one-third as much high-grade feed for livestock. Starch production now is based primarily on sweet potatoes, but commercial scale plantings of arrowroot hold promise of excellent yields of these finest quality starches. As with sugar cane, neighboring farmers will be encouraged to produce the raw product under contract.

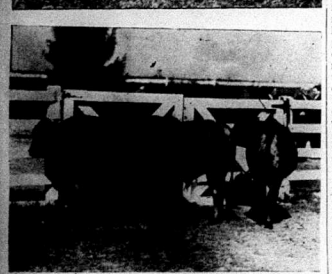
It is our expectation that starch produeing facilities will follow the proven pattern of our sugar operations, and in time will utilize 20 per cent of the lands suited to intensive agriculture.

The Development of Ramie

One of the intriguing agro-industrial experimentations in the Everglades has concerned research on ramie. Since the turn of the century many individuals

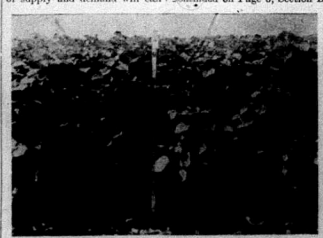
Continued on Page 3, Section B







Proving that the early Florida cows from Spanish ancestry could be developed into grade A beef cattle, Brahman, Short Horn, Angus and White face registered herds have been brought in by the U. S. Sugar Corporation for cross breeding purposes. Brahman at the top is evident in the grade steers in the second. Angus and white face are shown in the grades in the third picture. These cattle were finished on the by-products of the sugar, starch and lemon grass operations.



Ramie grows more prolifically in the muck of Palm Beach County than any other known location in continental U. S. and better than in most regions of the world. Three to four crops per year of seven feet and better heighth is not uncommon.

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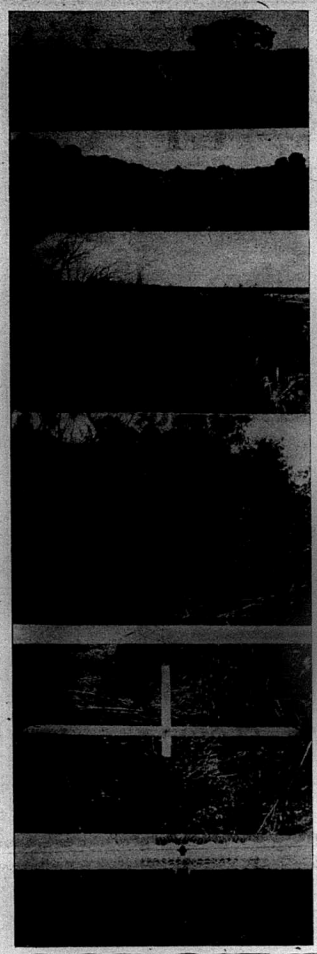
BELLE GLADE, FLORIDA

WEDGWORTH'S
Belle Glade, Florida

The Everglades
Pioneer Vegetable Packing
and Pre-Cooling Plant

Manufacturers of

BIG W BRAND



The top picture shows one of the earliest drainage ditches dug by hand near Okeelanta; following is the first effects of inattention the growth of hyacinths; the two next pictures demonstrates further effects of inattention—grass and shrubbery growing in the canal and where muck has sloughed into the canal; the cross slats show where the canal has naturally filled within a few inches of the land level; the last picture is of a farmer standing where the canal was and where he now has vegetables planted.

Water control—drainage and irrigation is as necessary in the muck as a plow and maintenance is the price of success.

AGRICULTURAL
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and organizations have invested time, money and effort toward solving the problems of decortication and degumming of this truly wonder fiber. Within the last year the United States Sugar Corporation and Newport Industries have undertaken the joint development of growing and processing of ramie on a commercial basis. Two other projects are utilizing the Everglades as avenue for parallel research in this direction. When and as this crop has been proven, the processing methods perfected and the product accepted in the market places as a major entry in the textiles field, it will utilize upwards of 20 per cent of the lands available for intensive cultivation, and very probably a like acreage of lands now adaptable to extensive farming.

Ramie has been called the wonder fiber. An article in the June 30 issue of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank's "Monthly Review," provides this description: "The tensile strength of ramie is four times that of flax, more than eight times that of cotton, about three times that of hemp, and almost eight times that of silk. In elasticity, ramie is equal to cotton, is better than flax by 50 per cent and is better than hemp by a third. It is, however, much less elastic than silk. The torsion strength of ramie is somewhat greater than that of either flax or hemp, but is much less than that of cotton or silk. . . Ramie is more absorbent than is cotton, holding water to the extent to 28.5 per cent of its dry weight. . . Instead of losing strength when wet as do many fibers, particularly synthetics, ramie is 30 to 60 per cent stronger when wet than when dry. On the other hand ramie dries more readily than does flax or cotton. It has the additional advantages of being non-shrinkable, and of being highly resistant to mildew as well as to the attack of micro-organisms that cause rot. When thoroughly cleaned of gums and pectins, the fibre is pure white in color, without bleaching, and has an almost silk-like lustre and texture. It dyes beautifully and retains the dyes as well as cotton does. Ramie fiber can be spun, woven and knit on standard textile machinery and can be made into fabrics resembling gossamer-like silks, fine cotton cloth, woolen goods linens and others on up to the coarsest kinds of cloths. Its qualities suggest a very wide field of usefulness. . . In its first impact on the textile market ramie may actually benefit rather than harm its competitors for through blending it will overcome some of the deficiencies of the older fabrics. Ramie would add lightness and minimize shrinkage when mixed with wool; it would add strength and luster to cotton and it would offset the low wet strength of rayon."

Essential oil grasses vegetable oils and fats (including among others peanuts and sesame), medical herbs and pharmaceuticals are all the subjects of research, semi-commercial and commercial plantings in the Everglades. Progress to date indicates that these crops may well utilize upwards of 10 per cent of each of the areas now adaptable to intensive and extensive farming. Everglades production of some of the essential oils from grass crops was the only source of supply of these needed materials during the war years.

The Wide Use of By-Products

In the search for crops suited to the Everglades, their byt products have not been neglected. Black-strap molasses is a by-product in the production of raw sugar. Spent grasses are by-products of essential oils from oil-bearing grasses. Vines, fiber and non-recoverable carbohydrates are by-products of root-starches. Vines, pomace and meal are by-products of vegetable oils and fats. Tops, leaves and stalks are by-products of ramie, All of these, singly and in combination, are or may be used in the production of high grade dairy and livestock fattening feeds. Many of these same by-products are susceptible of further treatment for the recovery of valuable products, such as vitamins, proteins, carotene, glucose, dextrose, syrups, solvents, alcohols, yeasts, diastase, etc., and many of them have been, or are now, the subject of research projects. Some already have passed the pilot-plant stage and await only the opportune time for commercial operation. The residual fiber in cane-sugar production, known as bagasse, has been used in the manufacture of building board in other areas; in Florida it has been used in pilot-plant and semi-commercial production of alpha-cellulose, boxboard and corrugated board.

A famous scientist once said that if one wished good health, a strong body and sound constitution, he should be most careful in the selection of his grandparents. This advice has been rigorously applied by research scientists in the development of the Everglades. The area is served by an experimental station of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Southern Research Laboratories of the Department, located at New Orleans, as well as by state university experimental stations. In addition, the area is uniuqe in having at its disposal the privately owned and operated research facilities of the United States Sugar Corp., the largest of their kind in the country. Applied research in types and varieties of produce, in cultural methods, and in extracting techniques is the secret of the phenominal development of the Everglades in recent years. The laboratory investment has paid off hugely.

Much of the land of the Everglades, as well as the great stretches of sandy and sand-loam soils to the east, the west, and the north of the Glades, are well adapted to livestock operations. For many years livestock has ranged on native pasturages in these areas, even during the years of the tick infestation. Now that the area is tick-free and the quality of the stock improved, applied research has demonstrated the possibilities of improved pastures. Modern pastures will support one head of cattle per acre, as compared with 15 to 20 acres of native pasturage required to support a steer. Just west of Clewiston and south of the Palm Beach-Fort Myers highway, are more than 4,000 acres of improved pastures and dry-lot finishing pens of the United States Sugar Corp. Five breeding herds are maintained—Angus, Hereford, Shorthorn, Brahman, and Commercial (mixed breeding). Feeder steers are purchased from fattened for four months on improved lush pastures, and finished for 60 days on by-products in dry-lot pens.

The improved pastures west of Clewiston are fenced in 160-acre units, each of which is supplied with abundant water and with facilities for rapid run-off of surface waters. These relatively small pasturage or range units reduce labor requirements to a minimum and permit the use of fields which are in top condition. Different fields are planted to different grasses maturing at staggered intervals, thus insuring abundant and continuous pasturage. Grasses in improved pastures include Common Bermuda, Coastal Bermuda, Tifton 35 Bermuda, Para, Carpet, Dalles, Bahia, Pensacola Bahia and St. Augustine varieties.

Like the grasses, where many were tested and few chosen, the story of all research in the Everglades has been one of wide experimentation and narrow selection. More than a half million "weddings' of sugar canes were required to develop the less than 50 high-yield varieties that now grow lush in the fields around Clewiston.

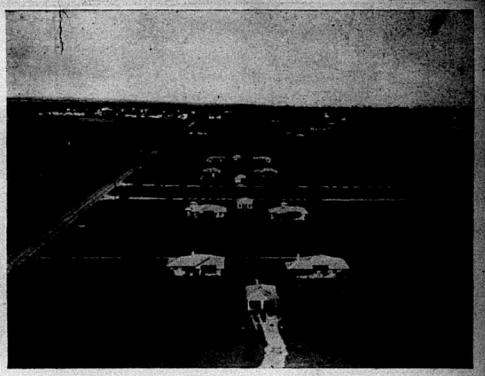
In a land where possibilities are limited only by the imagination, we have sought, however, to confine our research to the domestic "have not" crops —or those for which demand considerably outpaces the domestic supply.

In man's age-old battle to force the Everglades to contribute of its great fecundity to the nation's storehouse, the year 1946 holds the greatest promise of success.

Irish potatoes have gained a position as one of the major crops of the Muck. Acreage has grown year by year from 2,500 acres during 1941-42 season to 6,300 acres harvested during the 1944-45 season. New varieties are being experimented with, but Red Bliss still stands as the major producing variety. The larger, more prolific Pontiac has shown itself readily adaptable to this area and the white varieties such as Sebagoes, Katahdins and Chippewas have been grown with a wide margin of profit and good production records. Yields as high as 360 bushels per acre have been recorded and the average as a whole equals or exceeds that of other producing areas with higher production costs. The development of new chemicals to control blight and the general rising popularity of the winter new potato, tends to prove that the Everglades winter potato belt will retain its place as one of the leading money crops of the country.



Sugar cane was found by the pioneers growing in fertile spots. Sugar cane blooms in the Glades thereby making it ideal for cross breeding, as is done by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Canal Point.



Architecturally designed homes are placed on landscaped plots for the key men of the starch industry employed in Clewiston.

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At Burdine's You'll Find The Ultimate In . . . . .

Men's Clothing and Furnishings

You know how much your appearance influences your success and, wisely, you decide the best quality is your best buy! Burdine's has always specialized in men's clothing and furnishings with fine tailoring, material and distinction of line that brands them the best buy for men of discriminating taste.

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Congratulations to the United States Sugar Corporation of Clewiston on the opening of their new starch plant.

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Congratulations

The J. J. Cater Furniture Company congratulates the United States Sugar Corporation upon the completion of their magnificent new starch plant.

Their aggressiveness and productive ability, as well as their faith in the community, is to be admired and appreciated. They have served this country magnificently.

The J. J. Cater Furniture Company has enjoyed a deep admiration and a close friendly relationship with all the Glades people and we hope to serve them many years hereafter.

J. J. Cater Furniture Co.

333 Datura Street West Palm Beach

Mr. Clarence R. Bitting, President,
United States Sugar Corporation,
Clewiston, Florida.

Dear Mr. Bitting:

We congratulate you on the completion of your new Starch Mill, which means so much to the future of the Everglades.

This modern structure is the last word in the manufacture of starch. It will give employment to hundreds of our citizens and we are deeply appreciative of what you have done as one of the pioneers in the development of the Glades.

Sincerely yours,

WELLS & LYONS.

Arthur Wells J. W. Lyons

FARMING AND DEVELOPERS
Belle Glade, Florida

Land Promoters With A Lottery Feature Sold Land Tracts To White Collar Class To Start The Everglades Development

Hardships and Setbacks Developed A Keen Inventive Trend—Lack of Water Control Was Too Much For Early Settlers

By Lawrence E. Will

Okeelanta, a typical saw grass settlement, was the first and for some years the leading settlement in the Upper Glades. Later it became a ghost town, almost abandoned and hardly more than a name. Now thru the activities of investors from Puerto Rico, that name is perpetuated by being incorporated into their firm name. It is also to be the name of the village on State Highway 26, which will house the employees of their farm and sugar mill.

The story of Okeelanta is the story of the early development of the Glades, and many of the benefits which this section of the state now enjoys had their origin in that community. Here took place some of the first experiments with the raising of various crops and livestock, the development of the first practical plow, the evolution of the tractors and implements now used. Here also was started the first store, school and community hall, and the second post office and hotel to be established in the Lake Okeechobee region. It was also terminus of the first road and the first telephone line from the East Coast.

Early Land Sales

The origin of Okeelanta was unique. When the State of Fla. determined to drain the Everglades it sold large tracts to several companies, who, in turn resold the land in small tracts to individuals in various northern states. As the whole vast area of the Everglades was as yet unsurveyed, and almost unexplored, these tracts were sold from plats drawn on paper. The tracts considered to have the best location were as small as five acres, those not so desirable along the edge of the Glades or in the pine woods might be as large as 640 acres. As an additional inducement to the buyers, each tract, or "holding" was to have a lot in the proposed townsite, which was to be located on the North New River Canal two miles from the lake—a tract of 960 acres divided into 25 and 50 foot lots. In 1912 at the present site of the town of Lake Worth, representatives of the buyers met in a large tent and there drew lots to see which tracts each purchaser was to have. At the same time a name was chosen for the townsite. Several names were proposed but the one selected with great applause was sponsored by a little white haired lady from Washington D. C., Mrs. Laura V. McCullough, who took the first syllable of Okeechobee and the last syllable of Atlantic, and coined the word "Okeelanta."



Miss Barbara Will cutting the rope to officially open Road No. 26, in 1941. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence E. Will, (right background) with Mr. Will's sister, Mrs. Gertrude Lane and daughter, Sharon Lane, (to left) witness the culmination of Dr. Thos. E. Will's dreams of a modern road thru Okeelanta to the lower East Coast.

Many of these land buyers wished to come at once to the Glades and make their homes. However an insuperable obstacle soon became apparent. The tracts which had been bought were scattered over 4 million acres of Everglades, most of them as inaccessable, almost, as if on the moon. One of the first to realize this defect, was another Everglades enthusiast, from Washington, Dr. Thos. E. Will President of the Everglades Homebuilders Association. He made earnest endeavors to get the land companies to take in trade some of these scattered tracts, in exchange for a single well located tract, which could be easily developed, and where the settlers might live in a community, with all the benefits of community life. The land companies, having sold all their lands were not interested, neither was the state of Fla. Finally Dr. Will purchased from the state, the section adjoining the Okeelanta Townsite on the south, and resold it in five acre tracts to some of those most anxious to start farming. This became the site of the future town of Okeelanta, for although the original townsite was surveyed and each lot staked out at great expense, yet no owner ever lived on his own lot there nor probably even set foot on it.



Dr. Thos. E. Will, who devoted the last half of a lifetime preaching the virtues of the Glades and attempting to secure improvements promised by State authorities and land companies. Dr. Will did not live to see the fruition of his dreams and plans; he died in the early stages of the work.

First Settlers

At this time interest in the Everglades was at its height particularly in Washington. Here the Homebuilders held frequent meetings, where plans for settling in the Glades were discussed and communications and reports read from several of the members who had already ventured to start pioneering in Zona, now called Davie, in the Glades west of Ft. Lauderdale. Soon an expedition was organized to farm at Okeelanta. It was composed of Samuel R. Cooper and Edward Kerr both from the Government Printing Office, Joseph Crockett, of New York, Fred Fuller from Boston, and Lawrence E. Will, son of Dr. "Everglader" owned by Capt. Felix A. Forbes, also from Washington, loaded it with potatoes and other seed, a garden tractor, (which however proved to be impracticable to use), tents, and provisions for several weeks. Setting out at daylight on Oct. 26th 1913 and after an all day trip thru an unbroken expanse of shimmering sawgrass, they arrived at sundown, 57 miles up the canal and four miles from Lake Okeechobee.

First Selcion Surveyed

The surveyors had just finished surveying, this, the first section in the Upper Everglades to be subdivided. The sawgrass stood abut ten feet high and so dense it seemed almost impossible for a rabbit to penetrate. Criss crossing the tract were narrow trails hewed knee high by the surveyors' machetes. Camp was made after dark on the canal bank, and the boat returned to town. Now came the first of many disillusionments. The purchasers had been told by the land companies that there were no mosquitoes in the Everglades. That might have been true when the Glades was covered with flowing water, Nevertheless, that first night nobody slept, and the next day was devoted first to making mosquito bars. Their camp, consisting of three tents, being established, our Okeelanta pioneers decided to explore the country, their transportation being a rowboat which had been abandoned by the surveyors.

On the trip up the canal from Ft. Lauderdale, not a soul had been countered. Likewise, from Okeelanta to the lake there was no habitation until the lake shore was reached, where two men on opposite sides of the canal were camped.

Custard Apple Swamp

At that time the south and east shores of Lake Okeechobee were encircled with a dense swamp of custard apple trees, interspersed with an occasional cypress, wild rubber or pop ash. The branches arching overhead were covered with a blanket of moon-vines, which shut out sight of the sky. Between the spreading roots the ground was bare except for small green ferns, and giant brown leafed ferns head high or more. One might walk for miles through these shadowy aisles and never see the sun. Red and yellow blossoms of air plants lent a touch of color. Hawks screamed in the tree tops and flying squirrels leaped from branch to branch. The whole presented a rare scene of wild and exotic beauty.

Lake Shore Population

Scattered along the lake shore were found an occasional adventurous soul living in a tar paper shack surrounded by a luxuriant vegetable garden. The present site of Bean City was populated by a Mr. and Mrs. Dowell, The Hub Sewall banana farm, distinguished even then by its four tall royal palms, had been abandoned. The only settlement on the lake shore was at Ritta (now Lake Harbor). Here stood the Boles Land Company's hotel, Callahan's demonstration garden, and half a dozen houses along the shore. There were no settlers at that time down the Miami nor Hillsboro canals. The Palm Beach and St. Lucie Canals had not been dug. One man lived on Ritta island. Now and then one saw, far out in the lake, a fish camp built on cypress poles. It was indeed a wild and lonesome country.

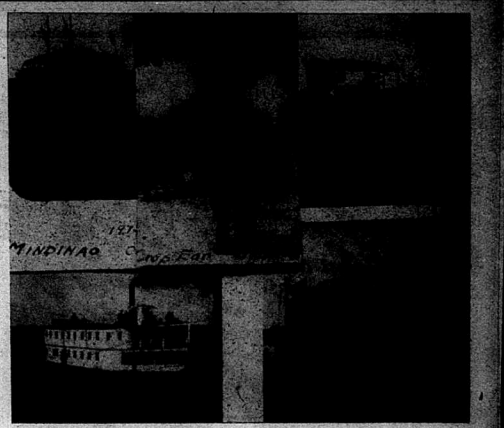
The hardy group now began the task of learning how to prepare the land, what to plant and how to make it grow. Conditions in this saw grass country were found to be radically different from those prevailing at Zona. They were also equally different and far less favorable than even the nearby custard apple land on the shores of Lake Okeechobee. If anyone had ever tried to farm in this sawgrass land they had left no records.

Misconceptions

Such information as was available to the prospective settlers had been from the experiences of squatters on the lake shore and the Zona settlement. Consequently all the early settlers labored under many misconceptions. One of these was that no machinery would be necessary. Also that the land needed practically no clearing, the loose soil could be plowed with hand plows, any kind of crop would grow in tropical profusion with no fertilizer. Further, U. S. Weather Bureau maps showed frost at rare intervals only and "Frost seldom damages the tenderest vegetation". These came to be bitterly quoted slogans.

The pioneers valiently set about clearing land for the first planting. The saw grass was over head high, the clumps were thick as a mans wrist and connected to each other with tough rope-like runners. Among the saw grass were many lillies, and now and then a "wampee" or Indian turnip. The garden tractor was found to be useless for clearing the land or even for cultivating it afterward. The

Continued on page 3—Sec. C



(Center top) Crop Ear Charlies, who was refused tribal dress because of some violation of Seminole regulations was an early friend of the newcomers.

(Top left) Capt. Forbes' Mindinao, the first mail boat and one of first passenger boats from Lauderdale to Ritta and Ft. Myers.

(Top right) G. C. Barco arriving at Okeelanta with first car to drive from West Palm Beach.

(Bottom) Sternwheeler Suwanee and Yacht Vagabond belonging to Andrew Mellon.

Compliments of

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

BELLE GLADE and

WEST PALM BEACH

FLORIDA

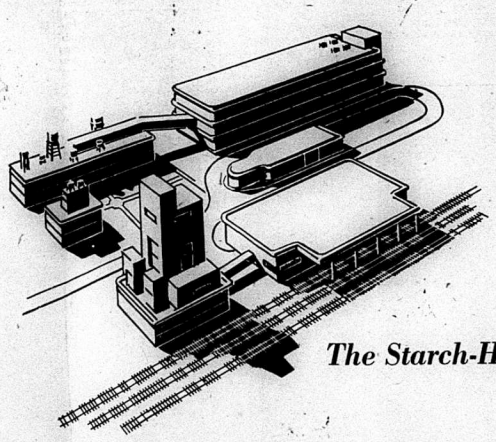
ANOTHER GREAT MILESTONE IN THE South's INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

A wonderful new South — an industrial South — is swiftly emerging from our war-born experience in industry . . . from the new skills and new knowledge of Southern workers . . . from new uses for our vast and varied stores of raw materials . . . and from improved agricultural practices that are making our fertile acres more productive.

Today the South is ready for its magnificent opportunities because adequate transportation facilities and abundant, cheap power — two basic essentials for industrial growth — have long been available. Today the South can look forward confidently to a great industrial expansion that will bring the highest levels of prosperity iii our history.

As part and parcel of the South, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad has contributed to the South's industrial and agricultural progress for many years. Our faith in the future of the region we serve has been unfailing. And we have had, we proudly believe, a modest share in the developments that have helped to shape the brilliant industrial destiny that is just now beginning to dawn for the South.

C. W. D. Davis
President.

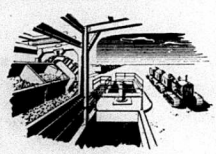


The Starch-House

Completion of the great new Starch House of the United States Sugar Corporation at Clewiston marks another enormously significant milestone along the South's pathway to industrial development.

For more than a century men of vision have dreamed of harnessing the unbelieveable productive power of the Everglades for the benefit of mankind. But until recent years this vast, mysterious area baffled every attempt to convert its wild riches to human use.

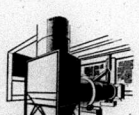
MAJOR STEPS IN THE EXTRACTION OF STARCH FROM THE STARCH ROOTS ARE SHOWN BELOW.



1. The starch roots are brought from the plantations in field wagons and standard-gauge railroad cars. The cars are weighed on track scales and dumped by an electrically operated tilt-table into a pit for soaking and a thorough washing and scrubbing.

2. The "cossetting" or slicing machines prepare the roots for the grinders which break down the fibrous cells in order to release the starch. Low speed centrifugals remove the natural waters of the roots and the pulp then goes to the primary screens where approximately three-quarters of the recoverable amount of starch passes through as starch milk.





3. After the starch milk has been thickened and purified by high speed centrifugals it is bleached, filtered, washed and "caked" . . . the "cake" is dewatered by low speed centrifugals and further dehydrated in this rotary drier, then conveyed to a pulverizer as a preliminary step to storage or blending.

4. The starch is finally weighed and bagged for shipment to market through the use of modern equipment as shown here. Throughout the entire operation the most meticulous and sanitary "housekeeping" practices are observed. The methods employed in the operation of the Starch House were developed by the United States Sugar Corporation in cooperation with the Research Laboratories and scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.



WITH the establishment and successful operation of the United States Sugar Corporation's huge Sugar House, using the yield of thousands of acres of sugar cane, a new era came into being only a generation ago. Farseeing, practical men, aided by every device of modern science and equipment, tamed the Everglades and turned the wasteland into a garden-spot of limitless agro-industrial possibilities.

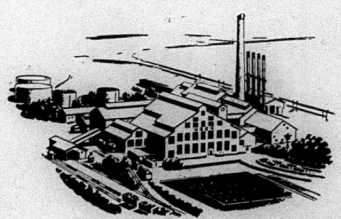
The new Starch House is the second phase of the United States Sugar Corporation's broad development program. Here thousands of tons of sweet potatoes, grown in the Everglades, will be converted into starch for home and industrial use.

Yet this is only the beginning of a vastly greater agro-industrial project that will some day make the Everglades into a veritable hive of industry — a far flung manufacturing center that will send dozens of finished Florida products to world markets.

So great are the possibilities of the agro-industrial empire of the Everglades that even men accustomed to great accomplishments are dazzled when they contemplate them.

To the United States Sugar Corporation and to the men whose vision and courage have conquered the age-old obstacles of the Everglades, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad pays a sincere and well-deserved tribute. They have created a new industrial kingdom! They have brought Nature under control to the great and lasting benefit of Florida, of the South, and of the Nation!

We are proud because the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad not only serves the present transportation needs of the United States Sugar Corporation but also because its new starches and other products will go to markets over our lines.



The Sugar-House

ATLANTIC
COAST LINE
RAILROAD



SERVING AMERICA'S NEW INDUSTRIAL FRONTIER



Never heard of Gas Rationing

Land Promoters With a Lottery Feature Sold Land Tracts To The White Collar Class To Start The Everglades Development

Continued from page 1—Sec C

sawgrass and lillies were laboriously grubbed up with a hoe, requiring a month of hard labor to clear one acre. Then the plowing was done with push plows.

One Hundred Foot Farm

Although a variety of vegetables were planted, the men discovered to their dismay that absolutely none would grow in the raw peaty soil. Only on the soil of the canal bank, thrown up a year or two before, would anything grow. The first year's farm was quarter of a mile long and 100 feet wide. The first crop of potatoes, although well sprayed with copper sulphate and lime, was not worth digging, However, a good volunteer crop came up It was also discovered that where potatoes had been grown and well sprayed, most other crops grew fairly well. Thus was discovered the virtues of copper sulphate on new soil.

Three severe frosts during this winter killed almost everything planted. An acre of potatoes grown on the lake shore yielded the only vegetables sold.

The discouragements and hardships of the first winter caused three of the original party to return to the comforts of civilization, but Copper and Will remained, the latter building the house later used by an office for Dr. Will, and believed to be now the oldest house in the Everglades.

Gladecrest

During the spring of 1914 a neighboring settlement, Gladecrest, was started on the Hillsboro Canal below the Six Mile Bend. During the summer the Bolles Land Company put a dredge at Okeelanta, which dug the Bolles Canal, digging 1 1-2 miles east of Okeelanta and 10 3-4 miles west, to the Lee County line. That autumn eight or ten Bolles buyers settled along the east end of this canal to be joined in later months with others. During winter of 1914-15 various methods were attempted to clear the land of the dense growth of sawgrass and lily roots, but hand methds were too slow and laborous.

First Tractor

Next summer the first tractor built by a Mr. Crum in Davie was brought here. This was used to plow the sawgrass and malaleneane there. This tractor, like the Buckeye pulverized, plowed and diseed at one operation. Behind the tractor was a revolving shaft with projecting knives, which tore loose the sawgrass clumps, and their connecting ropelike runners, and thoroly stirred the ground, leaving a considerable part of the grass and roots on top, after which they were raked and burned. This Crum tractor was operated by Mr. Crum's son and by Jack Barrett, now Gulf Oil agent in Pahokee. This machine did good work, but being the first of its kind, was broken down frequently and was expensive to operate. It was soon returned to Davie. Later Dr. Will had a similiar but much larger tractor built, but with crawler tracks instead of wheels. It was built in Pittsburg by S. W. Bollinger who later moved to Okeelanta. It was nick named "Big Ben" and was used for several years but was very inefficient.



A Custard Apple forest of the Early Days

Saw Grass Plow

However, Dr. Will and Clarence Little, a local farmer-mechanic, worked out the principles of a practical sawgrass land plow, the same design which has been used ever since in Everglades plows. At the same time, and working independently, the same basic principals were also evolved by Mr. H. H. Hart at Gardenia, on the Miami Canal.

Although he made previous trips to Okeelanta, in 1915 Dr. Will made it his permanent home, and through his indefatigable energy many public improvements were accomplished. In this year, enough people had settled in the vicinity of Okeelanta that a school was established, the first in the upper Everglades. The first year classes were held in a residence, but in 1916 a school house was built, the material being furnished by the county, and the lot and labor by the settlers. At this time also, the first community meeting house in the Glades was built just south of the school, a 30x60 Town Hall which for many years served for church services, social gatherings, square dances and political meetings.

Mail Boats

In 1915 a post office was established at Okeelanta, the second one in the Glades, there being already one at Ritta. The mail was brought from Ft. Lauderdale twice a week by Capt. Felix A. Forbes. He ran the double decked 50 foot yacht "Mindino", the cabin Cruisers "Mayflower" and "Dixie" carrying passengers and express. The Mindinao ran from Ft. Lauderdale to his hotel on Rita Island, where the passengers spent the night, the next day they continued in the Mayflower to Ft. Myers. There was so much travel on this cross state route, by people on business, and especially prospective settlers, that M. J. Tilton found it necessary to convert his home into a hotel which soon gained fame for its comfortable accomodations, and good meals. As Mr. Tilton had followed the barbers trade, he also conducted a Sunday morning barber shop for the men of the vicinity. During this season, also was organized the first Town Council, patterned after the old New England Town Meetings. An Okeelanta Growers Association was also organized and functioned for several years.

No Trees

There being no trees within several miles of the settlement, the Town Council bought 500 Eucalyptus trees to provide shade and please the eye. Few, however, grew to any size. After some of the members had spent a night in the Lake in an open boat, the Town Council arranged to have a lantern hoisted each night on a pole at the head of the canal, thus providing probably the first beacon light on Lake Okeechobee.

In 1915, also the Okeelanta Development Company, of which Mr. R. V. Nickerson was manager, built a two story "bunk house" at the intersection of the canals opposite the hotel and began plowing and planing for stockholders in the north.

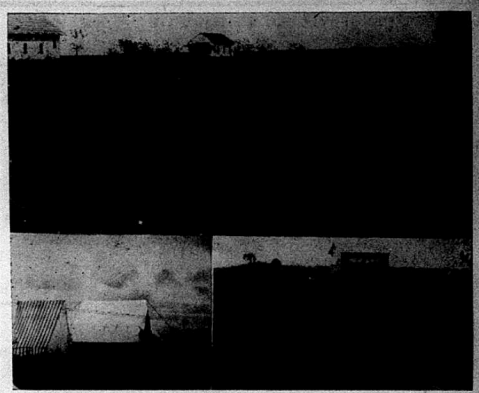
Railroads

Two railroads were projected thru the Glades about this time. The first, Tampa Atlantic and Gulf, got as far as making a survey from Ft. Lauderdale up the canal through Okeelanta and along the south shore of the lake to Charlotte Harbor on the Gulf. The other, called Atlantic, Okeechobee and Gulf, was to run from West Palm Beach through Okeelanta and along the Boles Road to Lake Hiepoochee. Construction actually started on this. Some rails and ties were laid in West Palm Beach and in June 1915, with a great celebration, Gov. Trammel drove the golden spike in the first railroad into the Everglades. Alas, this first spike was also the last. That night rails, ties and golden spike disappeared, and Okeelanta has not yet got its railway.

This year however saw the building of the first road grade in the Glades. The bank of the Bolles canal was levelled for twelve miles, although it was several years before any automobile ran upon it. The Bolles road was intended to be extended straight east to Lake Worth. Although the highway was paid for three different times, this original grade was all the construction ever done. In later years, even this was allowed to burn, leaving only an ash filed trench.

Thirteen Freeholders

The Bolles Road grade and bridges were completed in 1916. In this year Road Dist. No. 6, embracing the Glades, was organized, and a $150,000.00 bond election was called. The local polling place was Ritta. As was customary in the early days when people were few and scattered, and transportation slow, this was the occasion for a picnic.



(Top) Dr. Thos. E. Will in field of dasheens, with Town Hall and School in background with mulberry trees. Dr. Will shipped first dasheens from Florida.

(Bottom) Tent first camp at Okeelanta occupied by Lawrence Will and companion; first house in Glades, and it still stands north of Bolles Canal and west of Road No. 26.

Launches, fish boats and rowboats from the south shore and canals, congregated at Ritta for a day's get together. As it happened, there were only thirteen freeholders in the Everglades eligible to vote at Ritta. Nevertheless, the bond issue carried, as did also a Palm Beach Inlet bond election held at the same time.

No story of the early days in the sawgrass country would be complete without a passing mention of the bugs. Yes, there were snakes too, there were no rattlers but fat black moccasions, and little brown adders were quite numerous. These were dangerous but not fatal. What made life miserable, especially in summer, were the insects. Many of the insects which now devour the farmers' crops were then unknown, but to even up matters, there were many other varieties which tried to devour the farmers. To begin with of course, there were in summer, the mosquitoes. There were big black humpbacks, small brown ones no bigger than a gnat, little gray biters, and the skinny ones that stuck on their noses, then of course the galinipers, an inch or so in length. Tho not the most vicious, the big black ones were most numerous and stayed from the first rains in June till late in the fall. On waking in the morning, the settler would probably find the screens on every side of the house so thickly covered that one could not put his finger to the screen without touching a mosquito, A man working in the field would have his back constantly covered with them all day long.

Even worse than the mosquitoes, however, were the gnats. during the hot weather, they swarmed in a cloud around eyes, nose, and ears. Although they did not bite, they were almost enough to drive a person crazy. Another summer visitor was the deer fly, a brown three cornered fly which loved the shade. His favorite points of attack were under a hat brim, under the chin or arm pit. He would jab viciously and hang on till killed. The most painful of insects as anyone would agree, planned his attacks for the times when his victims would already feel most miserable. On a summer afternoon, either before or after a rain when the air was damp and muggy, not a breath of breeze stirring the tops of the pig weeds, when a man could smother in his own steam, and the sweat ran down into his boots, he might expect a swarm of "Flying ants". Wherever clothing pinched them, they left a track of pain. The only protection was the obvious one of shedding clothes. This of course exposed more epidermins to the mosquitoes, but they were considered to be the lesser evil.

For two or three weeks in the spring there were horse flies, large and small, and occasionally a smothering swarm of "chizzewinks or blind mosquitoes. Their natural habitat was the grass on the lake shore, but sometimes they ventured inland.

One insect which now is seen no more, but which once nearly covered the ground, was the "hard shell worm", as when touched, he would coil in a tight spiral, hiding his head in the center. They were harmless but ambitious, always trying to

Continued on page 1—Sec. D

We congratulate and felicitate the United States Sugar Corporation on the completion of the new Starch Mill at Clewiston which will bring a new Prosperity to the Glades.

BESSEMER PROPERTIES, Inc.

Miami, Florida

ROY H. HAWKINS, *General Manager*

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B. C. STAFFORD, ASST. SECY. & ASST. TREAS.

11 May 1945

Mr. Clarence R. Bitting, President
United States Sugar Corporation
Clewiston, Florida

Dear Mr. Bitting:

Please accept my sincere congratulations on the completion of the new starch mill. My thoughts go back to the time when things looked dark indeed for the Everglades, especially the Clewiston area, and you had the courage to take over the reins. What the Sugar Corporation has accomplished under your administration constitutes one of the high lights in American industry and agriculture.

Through your love of Florida, especially the Everglades section, you have accomplished many things which very few ever dreamed would be possible. You have transformed muck land into thriving industry. You have made of Clewiston a city to be envied. You have provided employment to untold thousands.

Your starch mill represents a new era of prosperity for the Glades, and entitles you to the loyalty, devotion, and support of every citizen, not only in the Glades area, but in all of south Florida.

With best wishes for your continued success, I am

Sincerely,

George B. Howell
President

GBH:re



(Right) Big Ben, result of ingenuity and forerunner of modern Glades tractors.
(Left) Grandpapa of the present mould board plow used in the Glades.

Land Promoters With a Lottery Feature Sold Land Tracts To The White Collar Class To Start The Everglades Development

Continued from page 3—Sec. C

climb to the top. If the top happened to be the ridgepoles of your tent, and if the dinner table happened to be under the ridge-pole, you might accidently Lappen to have hardshells in the soup.

Another insect, once numerous but now seldom seen, was the giant red and yellow grasshopper, which grew to be 3 or 4 inches long. If their appetite had been in proportion to their size there would have been no use to plant.

Of course there were pumpkin bugs, negro bugs, cut worms, and other bugs too numerous to mention and the ever present muck itch in dry weather to make one wonder why he ever left the electric lights and sidewalks of civilization.

Square Dances

Life in the Glades was monotonous, living conditions most primative, and everybody worked hard. A trip to the nearest town, Ft. Lauderdale, required two long days of travel, to W. Palm Beach, three days, However, occasional social events enlivened existence. On Christmas, Fourth of July and election days almost the entire population of the lake and Glades assembled at East Beach or Little Bare Beach, both places having sandy beaches and shady groves on the ridge.

A fish fry at noon, discussions and getting acquainted in the afternoon and dancing all night was the usual program. In later days regular square dances were held each Saturday, one week at Okeelanta, the next at South Bay and the following week at Belle Glade. If at the latter place, boats from Okeelanta and South Bay ran up the canal to Torrey Island and down the Hillsboro, a seven mile trip. After tying up to the canal bank the parties would disembark and walk the half mile to the school house where the Woman's Club now stands. In South Bay the school house was also used, and in Okeelanta, the Town Hall. Walter Greer, whose farm was midway between Okeelanta and Belle Glade, was the only settler who did not live on a canal or the lake.

He had no boat, but with his son, Allen, on the tractor and wearing a long linen duster and the rest of the family on the muck wagon behind it, they took off thru the saw grass and never missed a dance. Allen was a favorite "caller" and when the music started, three generations of Greers might be seen at the same time "swinging their partners on the right and now their corners on the left." The music was supplied by a backwoods fiddler (sometimes two) who sawed out "Short'nin' Bread" or "Taylor in he Brush" accompanied by a boy beating time with two straws on the fiddle-strings and assisted by a jug of shine with a custard apple cork. Till the morning hours, joy would be unconfirmed. The long boat trip home also was not without romantic possibilities.

Principal Settlement

For several years Okeelanta enjoyed the distinction of being the principal settlement and trading center in the Glades and was even considered as a location for a bank. The store was patronized by people from all the other saw grass settlements as well as from the lake shore. The proprietor of the store, Mr. J. M. Baker had taken a partner, Mr. Henry S. Howard of New York, and was also running a store boat to Ritta, Glade Crest and other settlements.

The post office attracted large crowds on the days the mail was expected from Ft. Lauderdale. If, as frequently happened, the boat was delayed by low water or other cause, the people would remain at the store often until 10 or 12 at night rather than row or "put-put" the miles home without the mail.

Besides having a store and post office, Okeelanta had a blacksmith shop which was operated by M. L. Poulter and his two sons, who repaired their neighbors machinery and who also helped to perfect the mould board plow.

Ludwig Franz installed a lumber yard and also built a freight boat "New Okeelanta" which made regular trips to the coast.

The school was well attended, church services were held regularly in the Town Hall by Rev. Victor Roth and others.

The settlement continued to grow, town lots were sold and quite a community grew up around the canal crossing. In spite of having to learn new methods of farming and finding which crops would grow, most of the people made a good income. The principal crops, of course, were vegetables but some hogs and chickens were raised successfully.

The Okeelanta Stock Farm under Mr. Bert Check established a settlement of ten houses on the canal about two and a half miles north of the Bolles Canal. Their hog farm which lay east of the canal about 1-4 mile, prospered for a time, but like many other farming projects of those days, when the outside money from the north gave out, the farm folded up.

Golden Age

The "golden age" or peak of prosperity came in the years following the war, 1919 to 1922. The days of experimenting were over, many new people came, and developments in transportation and communication helped put the settlers in close touch with the outside world.

Railroads had arrived at Moore Haven and Okeechobee, there were numerous freight boats and several passenger boats on regular schedule almost every day. Conners Highway was built, as was the Road from West Palm Beach to Belle Glade. By May of 1921 the grade of this road had been finished to Okeelanta.

On that date the first car made the 50-mile trip from West Palm Beach to Okeelanta, piloted by G. C. Barco, Ford dealer of West Palm Beach. As no bridges had been built, the three, 60-foot canals were crossed on barges which for many months were the only means for crossing the canals. As they were usually tied on the wrong side, the traveler frequently had to swim the canal to reach the barge.

In 1921 a passable trail had been cut thru the Lake Shore jungle and down to Caloosahatchee to Ft. Myers. By the following year mails were arriving every day. Some families even bought refrigerators and had ice delivered to them. Tractors were numerous tho not very satisfactory. A few horses were used, but on account of the softness of the ground were required to wear on each foot an eight inch square iron "muck shoe."

Telephones

The first telephone line to the Glades was a private wire up the Ft. Lauderdale canal to the dredges at work here. The next one was from East Beach to Okeechobee City. Attempts were made to extend this to Okeelanta but without success. However, in the spring of 1922, the Palm Beach and Everglades Telephone Co., financed by coast and Glades money, constructed a line from West Palm Beach to Belle Glade, South Bay and Okeelanta. Two years later this was taken over by the Southern Bell and extended to Ft. Myers. The branch to Okeelanta continued in use until destroyed by the 1928 Hurricane.

The Three F's

The growth and prosperity of this period was general both on the lake shore and in the saw grass tritory. Transportation and communication were being improved, more people came steadily and the prospects looked indeed bright. But now began the decline of the settlements off the lake shore, destroyed by the three "F's"—frost, fire and flood.

The saw grass country had always been much cooler than the lake shore and the frequent severe frosts imposed a handicap on farming there, but in itself was not insuperable.

During the first years the settlers took delight in burning the dense and endless growth of saw grass, which burned like paper and made spectacular fires miles in extent and often half way around the horizon. Soon, however, the damage caused by the resulting muck fires was evident. This discovery did not prevent fires from being started, both by gator hunters and by the farmers themselves. In dry years these fires were often very damaging. One bad grass fire in 1922 almost burned some of the houses in Okeelanta. The worst year was probably in 1928 when for weeks the people practically lived in a fog of acrid smoke and many hundreds of acres were deeply burned in the upper Glades.

With absolutely no system of water control the country was at the mercy both of the fires and of the floods. The latter now came to finish killing the budding development. The farmers of that day all operated in a small way. They had neither the funds nor the organization to install the system of ditches, dykes and pumps on a sufficiently large scale to protect the widely scattered farms of that period.

The settlers until 1920 had never seen the water standing on top of the ground, but in that year occurred the first or "man made" flood. The state decided to move a large dredge from the Caloosahatchee River across the lake and down the Ft. Lauderdale Canal. In order to float the dredge across the shallow lake, a dam was constructed half way down the canal to cause the water to back up. The desired result was accomplished, but at the expense of the farmers whose lands were flooded. Not satisfied with this, the state kept the dredge at the dam for several months while undergoing repairs. This ruined the farming for the ensuing winter season.

Big Foot Bill

The lake and canals had been low for several years, 1917 having been one of the dryest years. However, the spring of 1922 established a new record for low water. One after another the boats, only means of transportation, had been forced to discontinue running On Christmas Eve of 1921 the "Passing Thru" operated by Lawrence Will, made the last scheduled passenger trip from the lake to Ft. Lauderdale, thus closing an era in Everglades history. Freight was hauled for a few months longer by "Big Foot Bill" Wellen, but at last even he quit and

Continued on page 3—Sec. D



Not much for plowing but conveys the idea and represents long hours of thought and hard work by the early community.



Another ingenius idea, which added to experience with "machine age" farming.
(Bottom) 1915-16 turn plow.



Steam driven tractor notorious for pondersoity and trouble with fuel. Mr. Pierce was the moving spirit in bringing this to the Glades. Parts of it are strewn around the Glades now.

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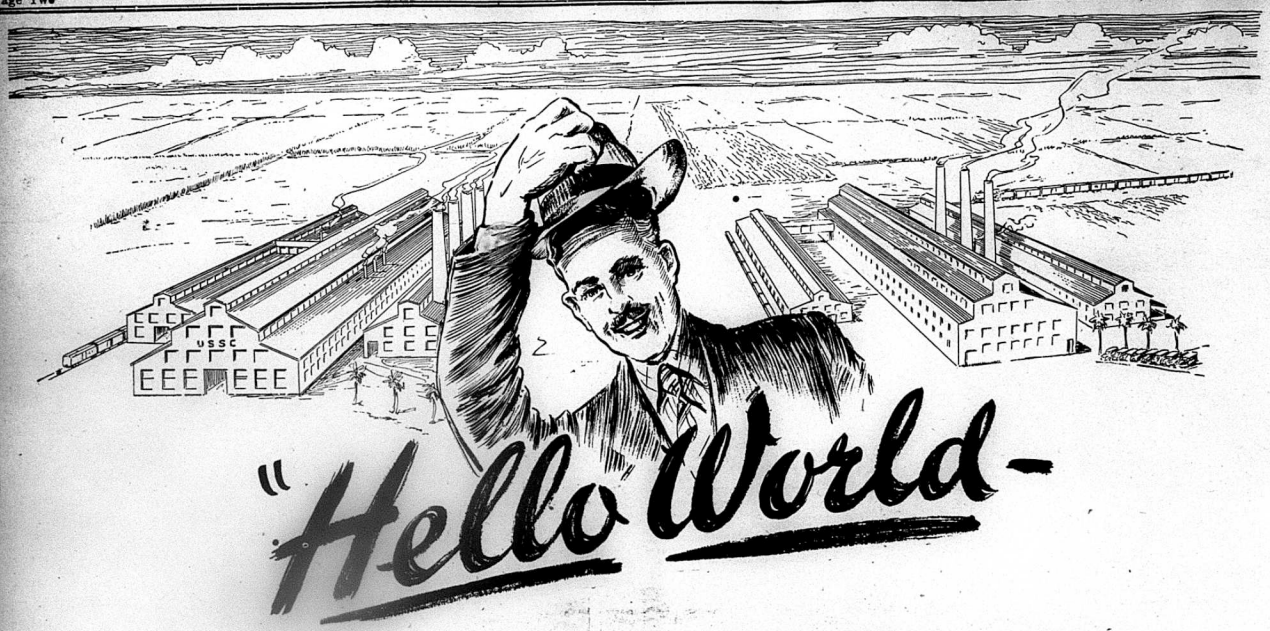
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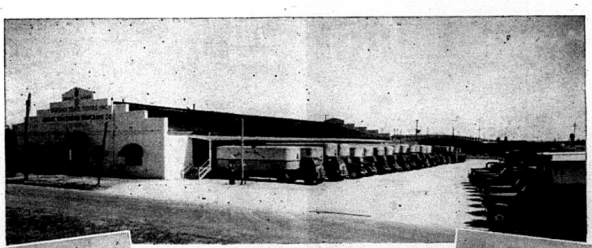


"Hello World-

We're Going Places!!"

Yes, this section of the great state of Florida has gone places . . . . and is ***still*** going . . . . thanks to United States Sugar Corporation and now to the great starch mill. The thanks of all Florida should go to the leadership and the workers that made this wonderful progress possible. Tamiami Trail Tours, Inc., The Tamiami Trailways, and Glades Motor Lines, Inc., are mighty proud that they have kept pace in furnishing the progressive kind of passenger and freight service that such outstanding development needs.

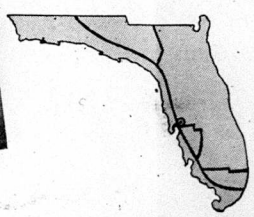
NATIONAL TRAILWAYS BUS SYSTEM



PART OF THE MODERN FLEET OF TRUCKS AND TRAILERS IN TAMIAMI TRAIL TOURS Inc, FREIGHT SERVICE.



MODERN PASSENGER BUSES OF THE TAMIAMI TRAILWAYS FLEET.





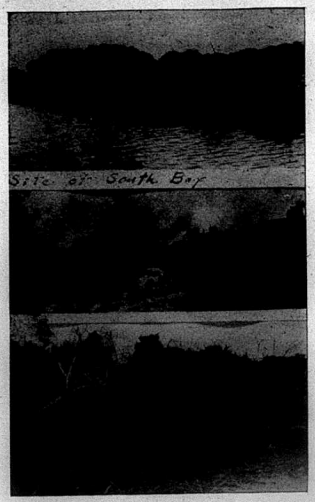
MODERN PASSENGER BUSES OF GLADES MOTOR LINES FLEET.

TAMIAMI TRAIL TOURS, Inc.

TAMPA, FLORIDA

TAMIAMI TRAILWAYS **GLADES MOTOR LINES, Inc.**

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE



As nature made it (middle) as man improved it and as fire devoured it. What the fire in the second picture did is clearly evident from muck bank. Such fires are today wasting our land—and its irrecoverable.

Land Promoters With a Lottery Feature Sold Land Tracts To The White Collar Class To Start The Everglades Development

Continued from page 1—Sen. D

the North New River Canal ceased to exist as an avenue of commerce.

The Rains Descended

In the fall of 1922 the rains started to come down, as if to make amends for all the previous dry years. It rained until the canals were full and the water flowed backward into the Lake. It continued to rain until the water was eighteen inches deep over the land and the ground remained too wet to farm most of that winter. From this year there were floods every two years. The experience of 1922 was repeated in 1924. Then in 1926 the hurricane, which did so much damage in Miami, and drowned 250 people in Moore Haven, caused another wet winter. In 1928 Okeelanta did not suffer much directly from the force of the wind nor the heighth of the water in the disastrous hurricane that devastated South Bay and Belle Glade, but again it brought on a winter too wet for farming. By this time hardly a vestige remained of any of the half dozen settlements off the lake shore, except the Brown's Company Shewano Plantation. Only half a dozen people remained at Okeelanta. The decline in the population caused the post office and school to be closed. The school house was moved to South Bay. The Town Hall, damaged by the storm, had been pulled down by the remaining towns people and the lumber used or burned as they saw fit. The Bolles Road with its bridges over drainage ditches had been allowed to burn, until all that remained was twelve miles of ash pit. The store remained unroofed and the telephone line blown down after the storm of '28. Material for the bridge the county had intended to erect across the main canal, had been piled on the canal bank. Dynamite carelessly stored on the steel was exploded by a grass fire, and thus was finished the destruction of the first planned cross state road.

For years now, Okeelanta lay desolate and practically abandoned. Its rejuvenation was largely due to two factors—the building of State Road 26 and the passage of the Murphy Act.

Thomas E. Will Highway

The construction of Road 26 was due in very large measure to the untiring efforts of Dr. Will. He had always sponsored improvements in the Everglades and was one of the committee of six who had secured the building of Road 25 from West Palm Beach to Ft. Myers. As early as 1926 he had endeavored to get a road down the bank of the North New River Canal to replace the slow and uncertain boat transportation. In spite of heartbreaking discouragements he persisted in his efforts until at last plans were completed to build this, one of the best roads in the state, from South Bay to Miami and a branch to Ft. Lauderdale. Dr. Will lived only long enough to see the construction started, but in appreciation of his efforts the road was officially designated "Thomas E. Will Memorial Highway."

The completion of this highway in 1941 made available a vast area of some of the best land in the Glades. The Murphy Act enabled this land to be bought cheaply by large developers.

At once water control systems and field roads began to be built and farm crops once more replaced the weeds. Some of the new farmers in the Okeelanta vicinity planted vegetables as in the past. Among them being Arthur Wells, R. Y. Creech, Thurmond Knight and N. N. Starling of Belle Glade and W. H. Reynolds and Ralph Kurtz of Ft. Myers.

Sugar Mill

The largest single development, however, is now being made by the Okeelanta Growers and Processors, a Puerto Rican company of which Mr. A. Ramirez is president and Mr. J. B. Garcia Mendez executive manager. This company's tract of 20,000 acres reaches from Road 26 eight miles west to the Miami Canal and from the Bolles Canal four miles south.

In the center of this tract machinery has already been unloaded for sugar mill of 2,000 tons per day capacity, and also for a refinery. Several hundred acres of seed cane matured last year and were replanted for more seed. At the point where the rock road to the mill site joins Road 26, a 40-acre tract is now being developed to be occupied by the employees of this company.

Thus the historic name of Okeelanta, once so widely known throughout the country, will be revived and will again, it is hoped, identify a thriving and busy community.

South Florida Conservancy District

Early settlers of the Lake Okeechobee Everglades were handicapped by the fact that the swamp lands stood under water often for months at a time and rendered permanent plantings useless. Accordingly there was early agitation for drainage. Very few then looked ahead to the time when irregation might be necessary. James B. Jeffries, who owned much land in this region was active in getting a drainage district organized in 1919 under the name of The Palm Beach Drainage and Highway District. In 1927 this name was changed to the South Florida Conservancy District. It comprises 32,000 acres from the city limits of Clewiston around the south east rim of the lake to 5 miles north of Belle Glade.

In the meantime the main drainage canals from the lake to tidewater had been dug. Three of these, The Hillsborough, The North New River and The Miami Canals were within the South Florida Conservancy District. Emptying into these canals at half mile intervals are lateral canals known locally as "Buckeye Ditches."

During a season of several years of high water it was found that these drainage ditches and canals did not move the water from the land adequately or rapidly enough. Accordingly the huge pumps were located at Chosen, South Bay, Miami Locks and Bare Beach to pump the water off the land during periods of high water. They also proved inadequate as the high land would be pumped top dry before relief was felt on low land in the district. Supplementary pumps, therefore were located at the lower end of the district on the various canals. These pumps now number eleven and are capable of handling 36,960,000 gallons of water per hour when they are all running. Each is a 54 inch pump powered with a diesel motor.

As the Everglades developed it was discovered that irrigation as well as drainage was needed. In fact, it was water control and not merely drainage that was the problem. The soft spongy muck soil packs and settles with cultivation and if too thoroughly drained oxidizes and tends to disappear. Consequently it was found necessary in dry periods to reverse the pumps and flood the ditches to raise the water table. This is done with very little expense as the reversed pump, if started, starts a suction or siphoning action which will continue for hours after the pump is stopped.

This does not by any means give adequate water control on all land within the district. Individual growers, however, may install pumps on their lands emptying into the laterals and so drain or irrigate their tracts at will. Much of the land within the district is now mole drained which helps materially with the control of water tables on any given tract.

James B. Jeffries remained until his death in 1936 as chairman of the board of supervisors. In 1939 R. Y. Patterson, James F. Scullen and Walter Hooker were chosen a Board of Supervisors. Mr. Patterson remained chairman of the board. Mr. Scullen was Superintendent of the district until his death whereupon Wm. M. Jeffries, secretary and treasurer of the Board of Supervisors, became Superintendent.

Mr. Jeffries maintains an office in Belle Glade, from which the business of the district is rtnasacted.



Left to right (top) First church-schoolhouse at Okeelanta. First visitors to the Glades. (center) Franz's lumber yard run by father of Frank Franz. First home at Okeelanta with freight boat. (bottom) Growing pineapples along North New River. 1921.

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Modern Harvesting, Packing and Marketing Of Winter Vegetables Gives Glades An Unmatched FOB Price for 16,000 Cars Yearly

Evolution Of The Greatest FOB Market For Winter Vegetables In The USA

By E. A. McCabe

Not very many years ago the sale of almost all fruits and vegetables raised in the various growing sections of the country was handled on a consignment basis. A grower after bringing a crop to maturity would harvest and pack it himself and ship it to a commission merchant of his choice, usually in one of the larger cities. He would then await the net proceeds of the sale of his consignment if there were any net proceeds. From the gross sale of the merchandise would be deducted transportation charges, which would be paid by the commission merchant upon receipt of the goods, cartage charges from freight



Celery, a 4,500 acre crop, is brought into the packing houses in field boxes, dumped on a chain and is stripped down by the first workers on a grading belt.

yards or piers, handling charges and the commission merchants fee for selling which was usually 10 percent of the gross sale.

In the year 1930 during the 71 session of the Congress of the United States the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act was passed and made law. Under the Act all handlers of perishable fruits and vegetables were required to be licensed and the act embodied a set of regulations governing fair practice in the produce industry. Growers and shippers gained protection, under the Act, from dishonest commission merchants by being able to register complaints through the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, which administered the Act, if they thought the returns for any consignment were fraudulent or improperly made. It was common practice for many commission merchants to pad the price of initial shipments from growers to make a good sales impression and then "clip" later shipments to even the score, so to speak. Usually the "clippings were much more than the paddings and the growers thereby suffered. This was of course dishonest but I dont mean to imply that all commission merchants resorted to this practice. The Act helped curb this and other abuses as the penalties for conviction of malpractice called for loss of license and heavy fines.

The commission merchants employed what are known as road men or solicitors whose duties it was to solicit the consignments from growers while extolling the virtues and selling prowess of their respective houses. A large proportion of the consigned merchandise found its way to a comparitively few merchants in each of the cities and towns to which it was sent and the bulk of each merchant's daily receipts was sold to jobbers or secondary handlers who in turn sold to retailers. Eventually, many of the jobbers in order to get a better supply of the more desirable shippers merchandise sent buyrs into the highways and byways offering spot cash. When the larger chain grocery organizations went in to the handling of fruits and vegetables in a big way they also sent their buyers into the field to purchase their requirements at shipping point. As the volume of consignments decreased the old line commission merchants were forced to enter the buying field in competition to their erstwhile customers or else pass from the picture as many did.

In this manner, gradually, the F. O. B. sale of perishable fruits and vegetables was developed which means that the price of commodities was set at point of shipment and the buyer assumed all transportation charges and transit risks. The assumption of transit risks and delays by buyers, was a large item in the growers favor due to the highly perishable nature of fresh fruits and vegetables. The shipping of produce on consignment was not eliminated entirely in this process but today in most producing sections it comprises a very small percentage of the total.

The shift to F. O. B. selling made various changes at shipping point. First the effort on the part of many growers to put up a better package of merchandise so as to attract buyers and command a better price. Second the rise of men who devoted their time and entire attention to selling for groups of growers for a set fee per package. Eventually these sellers took over the packing of most of the commodities they handled for their growers so as to attain uniformity of package and centralization of the packing, selling and loading operation. The same Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act before mentioned also is designed to protect buyers from unscrupulous growers or shippers. The buyer has recourse through the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in case of dispute over a purchase contract.

The expansion of the Everglades as one of the leading production centers of vegetables in the United States was inevitable due to the high fertility of its muck soil and also the fact that it is in production at the time of the year when most of the rest of the country is blanketed with snow or too cold to produce. Another of the leading factors in this expansion is the development of F. O. B. sales of the crops produced which creates a rapid turnover of the cash necessary for growing harvesting and packing on a large scale.

About 20 years ago what comparitively little was grown in the Everglades was hauled to the Florida East Coast Railway depot at Canal Point and since it was all in less than carload lots it was expressed by the growers on consignment to various points in the country. The main crop grown in these days was string beans and this continued to be the main crop until about ? ? ? ? years when diversification, it was realized, would be more economically sound for the Everglades and the ever increasing number of growers turned to the production of a greater variety of crops. With the arrival of buyers to bid for and pay cash for the string beans there was a continuous increase in production. The railway was extended south to South Bay and soon many carloads were being loaded at various sidings at Canal Point, Pelican Lake, Cardwell, Runyon, Belle Glade and South Bay. By this time W. H. Vann of Canal Point, J. W. Cochran and W. G. Hull of Pahokee, P. C. Keesee, N. N. Starling, Louis Creech, W. R. Hooker and J. O. Darden of Belle Glade to name only a few were engaged in the handling of crops for the various growers on a brokerage basis. All Commodities were then packed by the growers themselves in the field. In 19?? N. N. Starling revolutionized the handling of produce in the Everglades by erecting a packing house at Belle Glade and installing 6 bean grading belts.

The string beans were hauled in from the fields in two bushel bean harvesting boxes to the packing house where they were poured onto the grading belts and then graders removed the leaves and other trash. This made a uniform full package of merchandise and usually sold for a premium over the growers packs. In due time the other handlers followed suit installing similiar equipment and soon there were about fifteen packing houses operating. When all the beans were being graded there was n more premium, except for outstanding quality, since all of the packs were approximately the same. The growers had to bear the additional expense of the grading then but in the long run it helped them since the change attracted more buyers who could be assured of a uniform clean package of merchandise. The more buyers the more competition for the produce.

In 19?? H. B. Wedgworth erected the first Celery packing and precooling plant in the Everglades at Belle Glade. This was followed later with the erection of precooling plants by the Florida Precooling Corp and The Raoul Co., also at Belle Glade and the Everglades Growers Cooperative at Pahokee. The raising and packing of celery in the Everglades was ridiculed at first by the celery people of Sanford and Sarasota areas but the acreage of this crop increased by leaps and bounds and the "know how" connected with the growing and handling of it increased in propertion until this past season the acreage was greater than Sanford's formerly the leading production center of the state in this crop.

As additional acreage was being brought under cultivation each succeeding year another major crop, potatoes, was also receiving a good deal of attention from many growers. The use of the most modern grading, washing and drying equipment enabled the packers to be in a position to offer the buying trade a package second to none.

While these various changes in the handling of some crops and the introduction of new crops was taking place there was a continual decrease in the volume of consigned handling and a corresponding increase in the F. O. B. selling of these crops. The foregoing brief history of three of the major Glades vegetable crops is pointed out to show the relationship between proper preparation of the crops for market and the customer demand it would entice. I believe it would be safe to estimate that of the total movement of vegetables from the Everglades, which in the season just closed amounted to 14,372 car or carlot equivilents of all crops valued at approximately $24,000,000 in the county and of this amount nearly two thirds can be accredited to the Glades.

The handling and selling of this tremendous tonnage of produce F. O. B. by the 25 houses spread over the Everglades engaged in its distribution for growers today had become highly specialized. It necessitates the keeping of voluminous records, constant daily contact with dozens of terminal markets on the values of a variety of commodities, the retention of sufficient labor and equipment at all times to process the crops and above all the team work of each packing house organization to efficiently handled each growers crops.

In the days of almost total consignment handling of produce the controlling factor in setting the value of any commodity was the operation of the law f supply and demand at the point of consumption. In F. O. B. selling the same law, naturally, still governs the value of commodi-

Continued on page 2—Sec E



Graders' further strip, if necessary, and throw out culls, after celery is washed.

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The woman picks off the belt the sizes to be packed by the packer in the rear. Sizes run from 2 1-2 dozen to 10 dozen to the crate.

Modern Harvesting, Packing and Marketing Of Winter Vegetables Gives Glades An Unmatched FOB Price For 16,000 Cars Yearly

Continued from page 1—See E

which are never constant, ties with point of consumption change during these periods and furnishing the demand factor many times the price of com- and point of origin furnishing modities at shipping point seem the supply factor but there is to be out of line with those at then a time factor to be taken points of consumption. For ex- into consideration. By time ample we will assume that the factor is meant the number of price of string beans on the New days it takes a shipment to York market is generally $3.00 travel from point of supply to for good quality. This would point of consumption. In the suggest an F. O. B. value of case of the Everglades, for the approximately $2.25 which bulk of the shipments the time would make allowances for period usually is anywhere from freight charges and an expect- four to six or seven days. Con- ed profit for the buyer. We may ditions of supply and demand, find, though, that the F. O. B. to enter into consideration of how prices are set and values price is also $3.00 per hamper due to the fact that the supply being offered F. O. B. is much lighter than that which is being offered in New York the same day hence the expected value of that day's shipments on arrival in New York from four to seven days later would be greater. The opposite condition often prevails wherein the shipments are much heavier than the supply being offered at the same time at point of consumption and consequently a much lower price would prevail F. O. B. than would seem justifiable according to the terminal market value. It can readily be seen that the purchase of perishable produce and when conditions such as above mentioned prevail the relative prices are not out of line F. O. B. is highly speculative when the time factor is taken into consideration with the supply and demand factors. The F. O. B. selling of perishables in the Everglades is more desirable from a growers' standpoint on the "bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." theory.

The foregoing statements are based solely on what are known as normal conditions as due to the further extreme complexities of selling under O. P. A. price controls it would be too involved arrived at under these controls.

The following table covering a period of ? ? ? ? years shows the annual increase in total carlots or carlot equivilents of all commodities in the Everglades also the increase or decrease in separate commodities as acreage and diversification increased. It is interesting to note that string beans, originally the top crop, last season comprised only 29 per cent of the total movement.

WHIPPING CREAM

Now that heavy cream is back on the market, home-makers may need to refresh their memories on the fine points of Dairy specialists of the U. S. preparing whipped cream. Department of Agriculture offer the following suggestions:

To whip well, cream must be cold——held at 40 degrees F. if possible or in the coldest part of the refrigerator. Under the microscope whipped cream shows clusters of fat globules surrounding bubbles of air. Cold, stiff fat holds the bubbles should be cold also.

A turbine type of beater, best. The bowl and whipper blades revolving at the bottom of the bowl, whips better than an ordinary hand egg beater. A deep bowl with straight sides makes whipping easier than a wide, shallow bowl and wastes less cream. Use a bowl large enough to allow the cream to double in volume and still have space at the top for splashing. Some whipping bowls come equipped with covers to prevent splashing, but many housewives simply use a sheet of paper with a slit in the middle to fit down over the beater.

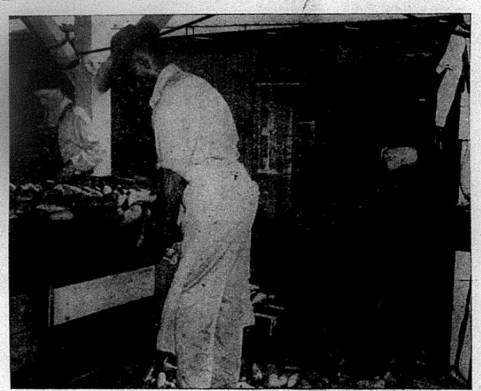
How much cream to whip at a time depends on the size of the whipper. The usual small beater does the best job with no more than a pint of cream. If larger quantities are to be whipped, time will be saved by whipping in successive batches.

Cream whips best if the whipping is rapid. A cup of double cream should be whipped fast enough to double its volume in two or three minutes.

Whipping should be stopped at the right time. Whipping is the first stage of churning. When whipped too long, cream begins to turn to butter and will be lumpy and milk will drain from it on standing.

To sweeten cream, granulated and powdered sugar are equally satisfactory.

Whipping quality of cream depends on its age and "richness" or butterfat content. Freshly separated cream does not whip well. It needs to stand and chill at least four hours. The whipping quality improves if it stands 24 hours. Cream sold by dairies for whipping will have sufficient aging when delivered.



Carrots are also run through washer, over grading belt, and sometimes shipped in bulk to canneries; others are carefully packed with tops.



Refrigeration is a science, and additional bunker ice is often provided for certain vegetables by carrier belt to the bunker on top of car. Other machines will put tons of snow-ice over cabbage, lettuce, or other vegetables in short order. Icing 60 to 70 cars per day is no strange operation to the Belle Glade terminal facilities.

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Housekeeping Pays Off, As A Matter Of Fact It's Necessary In Water Control

The Newest Water Control District In the Glades Weathers A Hurricane Successfully

"Housekeeping an homily of engineer-practitioners of Glades water control, is what you and I call upkeep.

It is something the Father of Florida Drainage Districts, Everglades, has never practiced—nor has its sub-drainage districts—done much of it mainly because there was no money with which to pay the bills.

Land owners in Glades water control districts are coming to the conclusion, like "Pop" with the blonde, "It aint the original cost, its the upkeep that's so steady." "Piddlin is no substitute for intelligent maintenance" said one experienced engineer.

"Intelligent maintenance paid off in the Glades in two instances during the recent hurricane and the general rains on the peninsular of Florida—Hillsboro plantations, where ramie, beans and other crops came thru, and lands in the East Shore Drainage District, the newest operating district in the Glades.

Lands in the East Shore District, as they were at Hillsboro, were being worked by farmers on Monday the 18th following the recent hurricane on the 15th, although 10.24 inches were experienced in five days of continuous rainfall beginning on the 12th.

"Housekeeping in an adequately installed water control system" is the answer, given by Horace Bestor, the designing engineer.

Because supreme court decisions are based on drainage laws reclamation districts are legally "Drainage Districts." A water control district cannot be set up legally under existing practices, though they may be designed and functioned as such. After the legislature which is 80 per cent lawyers gets thru hammering on a lay the Supreme Court must review and tag it, and "drainage" is the only precedent they have.

The average ground surface of the district is 16.6 and the log for September shows that two of the three pumps kept the water table in the main pumping canal at about 13.5 for 10 days including the day of the hurricane's arrival, thus giving approximately 2 1-2 feet average freeboard between ground level and water table. Five inches of muck will normally absorb 1 inch rain.

Because the district is new—approximately one year—its three pumps of 180,000 gallons per minute capacity in perfect shape and the ditches in good repair and free of obstructing hyacinths, the system was able to perform to full capacity its designed run off of one inch in 24 hours.

The fact that an operating table of 30 inches was consistently adhered to gave a storage capacity for the 5.89 inches of rain on the 15th and allowed the surface water to be moved off quickly.

Although designed to pump against a 5 foot head, up to 9.4 feet heads were pumped against immediately following the hurricane, with a 16.9 feet Lake level.

The district contains 8460.46 acres of land, with 309.6 acres out for roads, dykes and ditches, leaving 8,150.85 acres potentially taxable.

There are three 60.000 gallon per minute reversible pumps each powered with 180 horsepower slow speed diesel engines, with a designed capacity of one-inch-plus per minute run-off.

There are 17.72 miles of boundary dyke at elevation 18 top, and the 6.02 main, or pumping canal is served by 1.65 miles of laterals. Close to a million cubic yards of material were moved.

The cost of the entire installation was $41.36 per acre of land. $2.50 per acre is set up as yearly maintenance, with $3.50 per acre debt service. With most of the land in the $1.10 and $1.50 Everglades zones, a total water control tax of $7.10 o $7.50 prevails. Approximately 2,000 acres are in the 90c zone.

There's a difference between what an engineer will normally call a smooth and efficient operation and what the dirt farmer thinks is the same. When both are pleased, engineering theory and practical farmer-use are in juxtaposition—everything is hunkadory. That seems to be the case in Eastern Shore District.

Mr. Rube Van, the Glades first bean buyer or broker, and a successful farmer is never given to over-enthusiastic statements, says "Yes, its a good district—about the best. We are picking beans this week (Oct. 24th) that came thru the hurricane okay. The functioning of water control, I believe, in a well designed district has been clearly demonstrated."

Roy Vandergrift, whose large and successful operations account for considerable acreage in the new district states that: "Sure the East Shore is the best sub-drainage district around the Lake. Its ditches are new and clean and the pumping equipment is ready to go. Then, there is some judgment used in keeping the water pumped down when a heavy rain or a hurricane is predicted. A well designed system kept in order and good judgment in operating it makes a good operation."

Investments in the Glades section are mounting into high figures industrially and in agriculturel



"Housekeeping" in a water control district is as important as the installation of the system. Unless ditches are kept clean and pumps and power units are in working order, your money is wasted.

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Truly the Sugar Corporation are the benefactors of the Everglades.

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"Peanut Farm" Site Of Early Mechanization And Innovations In Big Scale Farming As Practised Today In The Glades

Basis for Many Machines Used in Farming Today Established at Brown Farm. Celery, Cabbage, Lettuce, Sugar Cane, Spuds and Peanuts Produced

Few people know that a cooking oil, thought peculiarly adapted to hot climates because of its high melting point, was responsible for a pioneering operation of the Glades which resulted in the purchase of 75,000 acres of the best Florida muck lands and the expediture of millions to produce peanut oil and for the innovation of many present day practices of glades farming. Kream Krisp is the trade name, of the cooking oil and Shawano is the real name of what has been known as the Brown Farm, or the Peanut Farm the vehicle of Pop Lord's acquaintance and first accomplishments in the Glades.



Sweet potatoes and lettuce were successfully produced at Brown Farm by Pop's Baseball Team in early days.



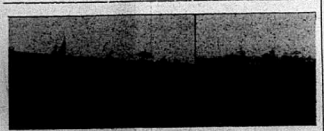
Moling as done today is a natural evolution from Pop Lord's pipe-laying machine. This is the grandpa of the streamlined machine produced by Dr. Allison and Mr. Storey of Miami.

Little Doc, Casper, Neal Depampolis, P. C. Keesee, Jim Ball, O. K. Jones, Red Powell, Pete McIntyre, Raymond Gibson, Neil Williamson, Jesse Martin Hotshot Brown, Joe Murphy and Leslie and J. B. Jones are some of the early associates at the Farm who are known hereabouts now.

Mr. John Sherman, a Brown Paper official was taking the rest cure in Miami and became interested in one of the free trips from Lauderdale being run by H. H. Hart and more interested in the amazing stories of crops produced. When he contacted his associates and suggested that their interest in peanut oil might find satisfying results in the Glades the purchase of 75,000 acres from the State and the Southern States Land and Timber Co. after investigations demonstrated the relative depth of soils and its possible productivity.

During World War I it was generally discussed that Germany and other European countries made their living on materials wasted in the United States. The Brown Company found that hydrogen gas resulting from their manufacture of chlorine and caustic soda was being disposed into the air and the research department discovered that hydrogenating peanut oil produced a cooking fat superior to existing and competitive shortenings. Chas Evans Hughes representing the Brown Company successfully substantiated his clients claim to a distinct and patentable catalyser.

Fluctuating markets on Spanish and Chinese importations of peanuts and varying production in the growing areas produced a variation of from 3c to 9c per pound. The Browns could afford a 5 cent per pound cost, and needed 450,000 pounds to free them from the hazards of market conditions So the search began throughout the world, including Texas.



Plowing in teams, in three-mile rows, found a lot of land plowed when the day was done.

Mr. Sherman met Billy Eggleston in Belle Glade and found that his fields produced unheard of tonnage. In 1924-25 Mr. Eggleston raised a ten acre plot in the middle of what is now Belle Glade and produced 1500 pounds per acre against an average in the U S. of 600 pounds. In 1925 ground was broken at the present site of the village.

Among the other qualities of this hydrogenated peanut oil with the unusual catalyzer was that you could cook doughnuts in the same oil you had used to cook fish without any fishy odors or taste in the doughnuts.

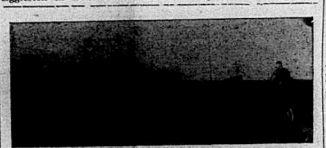
Pop Lord who had seen service with the Duponts and General Motors was employed by the Equitable Trust Co. in liquidating acquired war babies and found one of his good customers to be the Brown Company. This business acquaintance brought him in contact with Orton B. Brown who was the moving spirit in the Florida activities and resulted in Pop taking over when only a mess hall and a barracks building had been erected.

Pop produced peanuts from three-mile long rows which were planted with 2 row planters and cultivated and sprayed with machines covering almost as many rows per trip. These machines were originated and built in the Brown Company's shops at the Farm.

Dr. Carver, the noted negro scientist at Tuskeegee found 26 uses for peanuts among which was the use of hulls for special heat treating of metals absent in any other known methods peanut meal for diabetic flour; Lea and Perrins have a method of extracting from the skin of a peanut oil that gives their sauce that different taste and leaves them with a trade secret jealously guarded. Peanut hay dried on a drier at the Farm was found to possess 18 per cent protien usable by cattle.

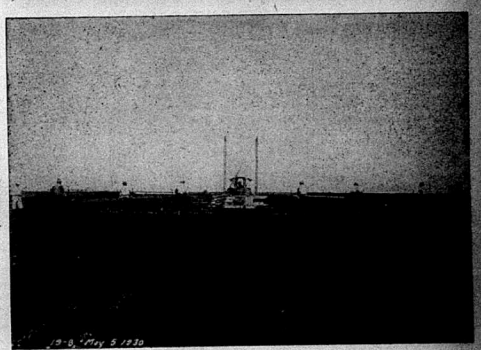
To keep the 331 white boys amused and entertained on the banks of the Hillsboro, Pop found it advisable to organize a "hot" band and to promote baseball games. Little Doc was a noted sax player from the University of Florida and Casper was a mean pegger to second from behind the bat; Neal tickled the ivories enticingly; O. K. Jones fresh from Gawgia came looking for a job and de-

(Cont. on Page 3, Sec. G)



Putting out fertilizer and planting in wholesale lots was practiced





Cultivating thirty-six rows at a time was done practically, with a man to each six-row machine in the peanut field.

Congratulations and Best Wishes

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United States Sugar Corporation

In the Completion of the New Starch Mill

Insulating Concrete Corporation

WASHINGTON, D. C.

By L. D. WINKLER, President

What Islands Mean To The arming And Crop Returns

Land Owners Want And Are Demanding The Protection of Dikes

By Mrs. G. J. Barstow

The hurricane of 1928 and resultant loss of life and property at the south end of Lake Okeechobee was a tragedy of sufficient magnitude as to make it clear, if the upper Everglades were to be developed, some measures must be taken to prevent a reoccurrence of this catastrophe. At that time the villages of South Bay, Belle Glade and Lake Harbor were to all intents and purposes wiped off the map as had been the case with Moore Haven and Clewiston in the storm of 1926.

National interest accordingly was attracted to this area. President elect, Herbert Hoover, an engineer with an international reputation, made a survey of the region and later as chief executive was instrumental in pushing the program for the government dike that now surrounds the lake on the west, south and east sides to protect the rich farming muck lands and communities.

For more than 15 years the residents of Canal Point, Pahokee, Belle Glade, South Bay, Bean City, Lake Harbor, Clewiston, Moore Haven and intervening farmers, have lived, worked and developed the rich farming lands in security; resting assured that the government dike is there to protect their lives and growing property interests.

The islands in the lake, however, which were the sites of the earliest settlements of whites in the entire area and which are acre for acre far more valuable as farming lands even than the mainland, due to the fact that they are surrounded by water and consequently much more frost proof than any mainland tract, were left totally without any protection or security.

Indeed their position was now far more hazardous than had been the case before any dike was built around the lake. High lake levels, hurricanes or wind tides on the lake now menaced every land owner of island property far more than in the days when surplus water from the lake could drain off by gravity into the glades. This menace was clearly understood by the island dwellers and land owners. They saw their peril and while they did not wish to hinder the security of the mainland, they still wished to be granted a similar security.

The island people, believing in the value of their land and confident that their rights to develop their farm lands and live upon their homesteads would be given a similar protection from lake flooding, watched the building of the big dike and looked forward to the day when the islands too would be diked for their protection. In fact, it was tacidly understood that the government would dike the islands once the mainland had been protected.

The big dike was finished, years passed and nothing was done for the protection of the islands from high water. The islands became the forgotten lands of the Everglades. Various attempts were made during these years to get some action but in spite of private pleas and public hearings they all came to naught.

Ritta Island just off the mainland of Ritta and Lake Harbor, some 600 acres in extent, which had been developed in pioneer times by the Forbes family and other hardy pioneer men by the Forbes neers until it blossomed as the rose with farms, homes, school and postoffice with 50 patrons. Extensive plantings of avacados, and other tropical fruits and ornamentals suffered so much with reoccurring floods that everyone gradually moved to the mainland, permanent plantings and buildings disappeared and the land was eventually practically all acquired by two growers, R. Y. Creech and C. E. Thomas.

In 1941 Mr. Thomas and Mr. Creech decided that since no hopes of government help was imminent, they would have to protect their investment. Accordingly they had a permanent dike built entirely around the island, dividing the costs between them according to the respective lengths of their lake shore lines. The dike was built upon the meanderline to include the riparian lands within the dike.

The two growers then dug drainage ditches, laterals and mole drained the entire island, installing pumping units to give water control at all times. Last year during a severe and prolonged drought which cut mainland production to a minimum these pumps were operated to pump water from the lake to irrigate the island land. Mr. Creech states that he shipped 40,000 packages of tender vegetables during the season from his Ritta farms, the largest crop he had ever grown on the island and that the quality of his products was uniformly excellent.

This year with the conditions reversed, the lake level at 17 plus as against 12.5 last spring, the dike has not only protected the island during and since the fall storm but it is withstanding the high lake level and wind tides. The pumps are now pumping off excess water and the water table on the farming land is at all times under perfect control, he said. The two growers look forward to a bumper crop on the island regardless of weather conditions.

Kreamer Island, Little Kreamer and Torrey Islands, also shut into the lake by the big dike have suffered through the years by excessive water and floods caused by high lake levels and wind tides. These islands are much larger than Ritta, comprising in all some 3,000 acres. The land is still owned and operated by quite a number of different farmers.

Some of the original islanders after suffering huge losses have given it up and moved away. Others have clung to the land they either homesteaded or bought from the government and settled with such high hopes in the by-gone days. Still others have retained ownership but have leased their holdings to others.

The fact that there are so many individual owners, many of whom cannot afford the price of a dike to protect their lake boundaries, makes it extremely difficult for the land owners to finance such a dike as has been thrown up around Ritta. The bigger operators may be able to afford a dike to protect their farming tracts; but so long as the dike is not an unbroken dike that entirely surrounds the three islands it can never be entirely satisfactory or give the water control now existing on Ritta Island.

Growers on Kreamer and Torrey Islands this year are laboring under almost insurmountable handicaps. Not only is almost all of the undiked tracts too wet to farm; but the island County Road which is the only outlet to the mainland and which was built as a part of the County Road system to give every farmer and resident on the three islands a means of transportation to the mainland and markets at Belle Glade, has been impassable for weeks. Practically all the growers on Torrey Island whether protected by farm dikes or not have been forced to abandon any hopes of farming until the lake level falls.

Growers on considerable acreage such as Fritz Stein and S. Willson on Kreamer have dikes to protect their crops but are finding it impossible to get their crops to market by any other means than by water transportation.

The islanders feel that, since since their present plight is primarily due to the dike around the lake and closed outlets which holds the lake level at a point which momentarily threatens to entirely submerge the islands by result of any prolonged wind tide, it is not too much to expect some relief from public or government sources. They feel that in protecting the mainland the islands have been damaged and that they are due some relief.

The original idea was to dike the islands at public expense. If that is not now feasible and to date it has not been acceptable, a counter plan is now proposed. Namely that the government build an adequate dike to enclose Kreamer, Little Kreamer and Torrey Islands and that the cost of the dike be paid wholly or in part by the land owners in proportion to their acreage, with payments arranged on a long term basis to be paid in special assessments each year until the entire cost has been liquidated. It may be pointed out that the islands have never been assessed drainage taxes since they are not in any drainage district and their present taxes are nominal. Consequently the dike assessment, if spread over a term of years, could be met without too much hardship by all land owners.

It has been a long established principle of private property ownership that a mans home is his castle and that no infringement on or detriment to his property may be permitted even for the public welfare and by government agencies without due compensation for the loss of or detriment to his property.

In this case of the island lands, the island owners feel that their property has been subject to undue hazards without due compensation; that the mainland has gained security by the building of the government dike, whereas they have lost security in that the natural hazards have been immeasurably increased by that same dike.

It has been suggested, perhaps facetiously, that the government buy up the island lands, pay the owners to release their property rights and move off, leaving the islands to Lake Okeechobee to the birds. If this were poor land or even ordinary land that might be an excellent solution. The fact is that there are thousands of acres of land down in the Glades with soil so thin and poor that it would not do for farming but which would still be an excellent bird and wild life preserve. Why waste the richest and most frost proof land in the Glades by turning it into a wild life preserve?

The island lands make excellent pasturage for fattening cattle and a number of island people, unable to farm due to high water tables, have resorted to cattle feeding either on the year around basis or as an easy method of picking up cash during the summer months when no farming is in progress. Here again, one must point out that land so used is not being utilized to the best advantage. Again there are thousands of acres of Glades land too cold for mid-winter vegetable culture which can be easily turned into excellent pasture lands.

The islands have a rich deep fertile muck soil and the lake breezes make them so nearly frost proof that they should be used to produce tender tropical fruits, vegetables and spices all the year around. Types and varieties which perhaps can not be grown successfully anywhere else in continental United States might easily be made to flourish on the islands. With an adequate dike surrounding the islands and perfect water control, it could easily be turned into a tropical paradise and be made to produce an unbelievable wealth of winter grown fruit and vegetables.

Er Forbes on Ritta Island once had a ten acre tract of bearing avacado trees for which he was offered $10,000 cash. He refused that offer because he felt his grove worth many times that figure. He had it protected by a small dike and pump on an experimental scale. In time of flood his system proved inadequate and he lost his grove. Now, however, the dike and pumping systems have been perfected and such a grove would bring the owner huge returns. A 40 acre grove on the north end of Kreamer Island suffered the same fate. With proper dike and drainage protection the islands could be planted to avacados, bananas and many other tropical fruits and ornamentals to yield a splendid profit.

Since the dike on Ritta was built one grower realized a net return of $525.00 per acre on one crop on his island tract when a mid-winter crop came off at a time when all competing mainland sections had been frosted out. Given the proposed dike around Kreamer, Little Kreamer and Torrey Islands, now comprising 3,000 acres and with some 1,000 to 1,500 acres additional marginal land which would be enclosed within the dike, one can really visualize the potential wealth in comparison to the size of the islands which would be assured. The returns on the added marginal land alone would soon pay for the entire cost of the proposed dike.

Celery Raising Center Swings Into Glades Area

Not so many years ago, Sanford and Sarasota were the chief celery growing sections of Florida, but now that center has moved into muck lands of the Glades from Port Mayaca to Clewiston and some over in the Moore Haven swamps. Ten years ago less than 50 acres of celery was grown in the Glades, but in 1944 season, more than 4400 acres were under cultivation, and this season sees the acreage in excess of 5,000 acres.

The Glades area has the advantage of a richer and more easily tilled soil, takes less fertilizer, and the product can be raised, harvested and marketed greatly under the prices it takes in other sections.

A number of the Sanford operators have working agreements with Glades growers to raise celery, and again many farmers have come south, purchased and developed their own farms, one of whom was the Duda Brothers, from Ovideo, who have made a magnificent improvement on several sections of land southeast of the Experimental Farm. As long as market demands will consume the production, prices are profitable and plant destruction is kept to the minimum, greater expansion in the celery business can be expected in the Glades area.

With increased celery production, expansion of packing houses may also be expected, along with pre-cooling plants, for such treatment now seems imperative in the successful marketing of perishable vegetables. Ice plant capacities are also being materially expanded.

There are several types of celery grown in the local area, and crops develop in from 80 to 90 days, as against as much as 120 days farther north in the state. While iceberg lettuce has been planted to some extent with success, yet the acreage is not near as large as market people expect it to become in the future.

Belle Glade a Good Business Trade Mart

Without a question Belle Glade is the outstanding trading mart of the Everglades, and the volume of the annual business done here is almost unbelievable. It has good stores, packing houses and rich farming lands and bank statements prove that the people are a provident class. Demand for new buildings for new business is unprecedented, reflecting the view that outsiders have of its future importance.

Balle Glade Schools Have High Ranking

The educational facilities and equipment of Belle Glade schools are the best, and over 800 children are now receiving education in the system. Some 38 teachers are employed. Every branch of a school curriculum is available, and the school graduates are admitted to any of the higher institutions of learning in the South Eastern ollege and Secondary School Association, of which group the school is an accredited member.

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CHOSEN
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SOUTH BAY
Cook's Service Station

LAKE HARBOR
Burkett's Service Station

CLEWISTON
George W. Beck

New Fort Pierce Cut-Off Will Put Glades Section Almost On Main Line

The new Florida East Coast Railway cut-off to be constructed from just south of Utopia to join the double track main line at Fort Pierce, a distance of just 30 miles, will give the Glades section of Florida virtually main line railroad service.

At present the heavy traffic from the Glades must be handled over the single track branch, which cuts into the main line at New Smyrna Beach, a distance of 152 miles from Utopia, resulting in slower movement than would be possible over heavy duty trackage.

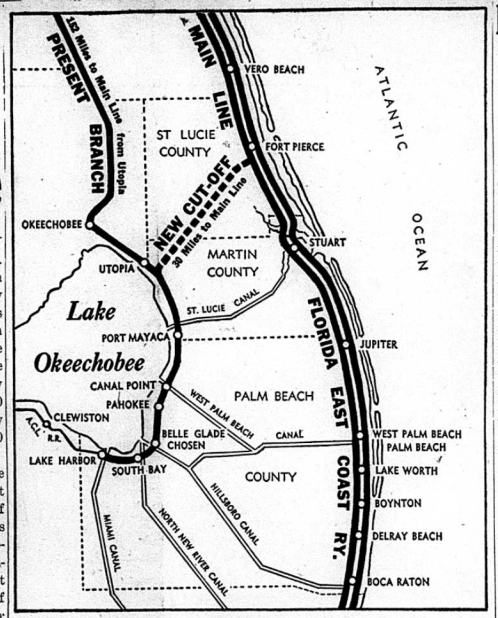
The advantages of bringing the Glades producing areas so much closer to the double track main line of the Florida East Coast Railway are obvious. The major portion of the movement can then be handled over heavy duty, high speed double track, while the branch around the Lake will serve chiefly as a loading and assembly line.

Also the car supply situation will be considerably simplified as refrigerator cars can be assembled at Fort Pierce yards, ready for delivery on short notice to points in the Glades for loading. Likewise train crews and motive power will be available at Fort Pierce, a point over one hundred miles closer than at New Smyrna Beach.

One difficulty in handling Glades traffic in the past has been its highly seasonal and fluctuating character. Normally the movement from the Lake area is concentrated in a seven months period, but varies greatly in volume from day to day and from week to week, depending on the season, weather and market conditions. On some days less than ten to twenty cars may be loaded, and on others considerably more than one hundred may be needed. During some weeks the movement may average only around 200 carloads, but later may reach a peak of over 500 cars a week.

The railroad must be constantly ready to meet these fluctuating needs of shippers. This involves keeping surplus equipment and manpower available for use on short notice. The advantage of having the refrigerator car supply, extra motive power and train crews available at Fort Pierce, only 30 miles away instead of 152 miles away at New Smyrna Beach, is readily apparent. In addition the time required for loaded cars and trains to reach the main line from the Glades area will be greatly reduced and the movement generally expedited.

In general, the construction of the new cut-off will enable the Florida East Coast Railway to afford the Glades section vastly improved service and thereby aid in the further development of this increasingly important agricultural region.



Map showing how the New Florida East Coast Railway cut-off to Fort Pierce will greatly shorten distance from Glades producing areas to double track main line.

Florida East Coast Railway Aided In Glades Development

Henry M. Flagler, pioneer builder of the Florida East Coast Railway, early became interested in the Everglades and the possibility of tapping this fertile region. In 1892, a meeting was held at Tampa at which Henry M. Flagler, Henry B. Plant, J. E. Ingraham and their associates discussed the feasibility of a cross-state railroad. This resulted in Mr. J. E. Ingraham making one of the first inspection trips across this then little known territory. The Ingraham exploring party left Fort Myers in March of 1892. The trip, estimated to take twelve days, required three weeks. The explorers ran out of food and were reduced to a tablespoon of hominy twice a day per person on the last lap of their journey.

In 1911 Flagler began the construction of a branch line of his railway from Maytown south. It was completed to Okeechobee in 1915. This line was built primarily to facilitate lumbering in the territory it penetrated. Up to this time very little had been accomplished toward the drainage of the Everglades. Later, as drainage work progressed, the agricultural development of the Glades got under way.

The early growers in this area had to depend upon slow, uncertain means of transportation, chiefly by boat down the canals or across the lake to reach railroad terminals. Sometimes their produce spoiled enroute or reached market in such a wilted condition as to be of little value.

By 1925, the agricultural development of the Glades showed such promise that the Florida East Coast Railway decided to extend its branch line down the east shore of the lake. It was completed to Canal Point in the fall of that year. In 1927 the branch was extended on to Belle Glade, and in 1929 reached its present terminus at Lake Harbor.

The building of this branch line opened up the territory around Lake Okeechobee to more extensive development as a vegetable growing and sugar-producing region. The extent of this development is indicated by the rapid year to year increase in the movement of perishables out of this area over the Florida East Coast Railway. Volume has grown from only 2,104 carloads of perishables originated here in 1929-30, to 11,169 cars produced and shipped during the 1943-44 season, which does not include a growing volume of sugar and sugar products.

The railway has always endeavored to advance the interests of growers and shippers in the Glades, by affording them the best possible service under existing conditions. This has been maintained during years when, due to various circumstances, the movement was small and unprofitable. In planning a new cut-off to serve this section, the Florida East Coast Railway continues its policy of endeavoring to aid in the development of the Glades in every possible way.



A typical section of the Florida East Coast Railway's heavy duty, double tracked and automatic signal equipped main line.

New Glades Projects Indicate Promising Future

Recent new projects which have been completed in the Glades, or are in the process of planning and development, indicate a promising future for this area and further diversification of its products. Intensive research and experimental programs are constantly uncovering new possibilities for the region.

Among recent developments is the construction of a large new starch plant at Clewiston by the United States Sugar Company, for the purpose of extracting starch from sweet potatoes. This alone represents an investment of several million dollars. A large, non-edible variety of sweet potato, rich in starch content, can readily be grown in the rich Glades soil. After extraction of the starch, the residue combined with other elements makes an excellent stock feed.

The production of ramie, yielding a fibre similar to hemp, promises to become another large industry for the Everglades. Several hundred acres of ramie are now under cultivation and two plants are under consideration for processing this new crop.

One of the most rapidly developing new enterprises in the Glades is its beef cattle industry. Several thousand head of beef cattle are now being fattened in this area each year, using special locally produced feeds and pasturage.

South of Belle Glade on Road 26, Puerto Rican interests have lately acquired a tract of approximately 100,000 acres, on which they plan to carry out an extensive program of development.

Glades Celery Forges Ahead

As indicated by shipments over the Florida East Coast Railway celery is becoming an increasingly important crop in the Glades Area, which has rapidly forged ahead of other Florida celery-producing sections. One of the principal reasons for this is that celery of fine quality can be produced cheaper in the rich muck soil of the Glades, which requires less fertilizer, and where inexpensive "mole" drainage can be employed.

Back in 1934-35 only 57 cars of celery out of a total of 5,463 cars of perishables, were shipped out of the Glades over the Florida East Coast Railway. By 1939-40 celery accounted for 905 cars out of 6028 cars of perishables moved. By 1943-44 celery production had jumped to 2,647 cars, out of a total of 11,169 cars of perishables produced in the Glades region. Thus far in the 1945 season over 3,200 cars of celery have moved from this section over the Florida East Coast Railway.

Railroad Plans Program Of Improvement

Around $300,000 Is To Be Spent On Facilities At Belle Glade Alone

Indicating their willingness to make substantial expenditures for the purpose of better serving patrons in the Glades area, the Trustees of the Florida East Coast Railway have just approved an extensive program of improvements in rail facilities around the Lake, to be completed if possible in time for the next shipping season.

Approximately $300,000 is to be spent for improvements at Belle Glade alone. This will consist of new and revised industrial and operational trackage, new driveways and loading facilities, and other changes designed to greatly speed up terminal transportation service at this point. The Florida East Coast Railway is currently negotiating with the City Ice and Fuel Company for the construction at Belle Glade, prior to another season, of an additional ice plant of 100 tons capacity a day, plus 2500 tons storage, to more adequately meet the needs of growers and the railroad. It is estimated that this latter project will cost in the neighborhood of $200,000.

New Line To Be Well Constructed

Plans for the construction of the new Fort Pierce cut-off call for a heavy duty trackage of main line standards, laid with 90-pound rail, the same weight as now used in the main line of the Florida East Coast Railway, but gradually being replaced with 112-pound steel. The rail will be laid on creosoted cross ties, fully tie plated, and the roadbed is to be substantially ballasted.

All drainage openings will be of trestle construction, using creosoted piles with steel caps and stringers, or in some instances reinforced concrete culvert is specified.

The cut-off will originate 10 miles north of Point Mayaca, and join the main line at the south end of Fort Pierce yard, following practically a direct route over a distance of approximately 30 miles.

Construction of the new line will be launched as soon as specifications can be completed and contracts awarded, and will be pushed as rapidly as the availability of materials and labor will permit. Estimated cost of the project is in excess of one million dollars.

Car Loadings Show Progress Of Glades Production

The number of carloads of perishables handled each year over the Florida East Coast Railway from the Lake Okeechobee district offer striking evidence of this section's steady and rapid development. Following cars of perishables movlowing is a table of the outing from Florida East Coast stations, Port Mayaca to Lake Harbor, inclusive, over a long period of years:

1929-30	2,104 cars
1930-31	2,893 cars
1931-32	4,554 cars
1932-33	4,809 cars
1933-34	6,216 cars
1934-35	5,463 cars
1935-36	5,655 cars
1936-37	5,132 cars
1937-38	7,525 cars
1938-39	5,219 cars
1939-40	6,028 cars
1940-41	4,820 cars
1941-42	6,183 cars
1942-43	8,930 cars
1943-44	11,169 cars
1944-45 (Up to June 5, 1945)	11,271 cars

In addition the movement of sugar and molasses from the Glades has increased from 443 cars in 1930-31, to 1,118 cars during the 1943-44 season.

Glades Has Contributed To Nation's Wartime Diet

Had it not been for the increased production of Glades farmers and growers, many a northern table might have lacked the variety of fresh vegetables during the winter so essential to a healthy wartime diet and the productive capacity of the nation's workers. As it was growers in the Glades area, responding to the call for increased food production, stepped up their planting and, despite labor and other difficulties, kept an increasing volume of fresh unrationed vegetables flowing to the nation's markets. This became particularly important due to the diversion of so much canned goods to the military forces and allied nations.

From a pre-war volume of 4,820 carloads of perishables produced in 1940-41, Glades growers increased their output to 6,183 carloads in 1941-42, and to 8,930 carloads in 1942-43. During the 1943-44 season growers in the Glades produced a record-breaking 11,169 carloads of perishables as indicated by shipments over the Florida East Coast Railway.

In the fall of 1943, Palm Beach County farmers were presented the Army "A" award in recognition of their substantial contribution to the nation's food supply.



A solid trainload of perishables speeding north over the Florida East Coast Railway, hauled by one of the line's powerful 800 series, oil-burning locomotives.

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Honey Gathering In Everglades A Growing Business

By JOHN M. GLEDHILL

When the writer was in the boyhood stage of life, wandering around catching minnows and small pan fish, killing frogs and collecting birds eggs, he early learned that there was one type of insect whose precincts had better not be disturbed, and that was the bee family, including the bumble bee, honey bee, hornets, yellow jackets, and mud daubers, for they are all good fighters and have pretty effective weapons for puncturing the carcass of a human being.

In those school days, in the old McGuley reader, I remember learning and reciting a short poem which had always had an intriguing hold on me:

"How doth the busy little bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day
From every opening flower.
How skilfully she builds her cells,
How smooth she spreads her wax,
With the sweet food she makes,
And labors to store it well."

In the northland states, a farm without a scap or two of bees is an oddity, while many keep sizeable apiaries to provide honey for family use, and to add to the egg money savings banks.

Throughout the north and west, large industrialists have their productive apiaries which they move south in the winter and keep busy in the north in summer, thus keeping their bees busy most of the year, and thus provide their supplies for the entire year. One of the largest of these firms is the Root corporation at Medina, Ohio, whose products and bee equipment is world wide among apiarists.

Florida, owing to its location and its vast surplus of flowers and weeds for honey producing, is one of the best and largest producing states of the union.

Up in the Suwanee valley is found the famed and delicious strained tupelo honey; over in Pinellas county is found the orange blossom honey, and in other sections the palmetto.

It is only within the past ten years that honey gathering has become a sizeable business in the Glades, promoted largely in this section by W. D. Motes and F. C. Markham. These men are both in the bee business, live as neighbors, but their businesses are independent of each other, but down on F street, southwest, is the honey colony.

These men are expert bee and honey men, manage to make a comfortable income from their bee plantations or apiaries, which are scattered around and along the highways and canals from Loxahatchee to Lake Harbor and many miles down the Miami road and in the Brown farm highway regions. Mr. Motes has around 700 scaps of bees out, and Mr. Markham around 400, and with two collections a year, they manage to secure around three to four cars of extracted honey a season, 60 to 80 tons, for which they secured OPA top price of 11 1-2 cents in bulk, but higher if left in the comb cases. Their product mostly goes to a government manufacturer at Oconomowoc, Wis., supply the services with the sweet nectar.

The bees in this section find their provender from the thistle for the spring crop, and the Queen of the Meadow weed for the fall, and some palmetto honey over in the Loxahatchee area.

Most of the time the bees are self propagating both as to queens, drones and workers, but at other times have to have new queen bees installed. Unless the gatherers skimp the hives, they usually have plenty of forage for their use, but when found starving, must be supplied with raw sugar. If the foraging is lush, bees seldom travel over three miles from home, but have been known to travel as far as seven miles, when food is scarce. The average life of a working bee is from 60 to 90 days, and a good swarm usually contains around 20,000 bees.

Notwithstand the fact that the local man's bee hives are exposed and in wild places, animals or humans seldom disturb them, but Mr. Markham does at present have in his possession a pair of gloves which one marauder recently left at the scene of his attempted thieving.

Mr. Markham is preparing to devote his time to the establishment of a queen colony farm. This is ticklish and exacting work, for close watch must be kept for the period when the queen is ready to breed, for at that time she is released to the air, there to mate with some drone. She will come home to lay eggs, and live the life of a potentate among her willing servants, but the drone expires, his life's mission having been fulfilled.

By watching hives, after the queen has reached two years of age, apiarists insert a new queen, which gives a better, stronger and healthier colony of bees, and consequently more honey.

Both Messrs. Motes and Markham are optimistic over future bee and honey culture in the Glades, and both plan additional expansions of their colonies in territory unoccupied at present.

Modern Farm Machines Used Extensively In Vegetable Farming

Down here in the south, just sonth of the great Lake Okeechobee, is a region of millions of acres of rich muck land, which has been developed into a most productive winter vegetable area, second to none in the land, and with soil as rich as that of the Nile valley in Egypt, when the proper fertilization is added to the soil.

Vegetable farming in the Glades is carried on an extent equal to the grain farms of the central and northwestern states, some of the ranches containing several thousands of acres.

The active season of farming in the Glades comes in the months when the northern states are in a state of cold, ice and snow, and the nation looks largely to this region for its supply of green vegetables, shipped by rail; truck and ere long by plane to all the markets of the central and eastern states.

Thirty-two types of vegetables are grown and shipped in commercial quantities, the main ones being string beans, potatoes, celery, egg plant, lettuce, chinese lettuce, radishes, escerolle, endive and lima beans.

It takes big investments to carry on the farming and packing house projects, and thousands of negro laborers are needed to harvest the crops, which run for around seven months of the calendar year. Last year more than 22 million of produce was raised alone in Palm Beach county, the banner produce county of Florida.

In this field the manufacturers of all types of farm and drainage machinery, find ready sale for their wares, including drag lines, tractors, plows, potato diggers, trucks, airplanes for dusting, spraying machines, disc harrows, and some harvesting machines for certain crops.

However, owing to the softness of the muck soil, there is not a farm machine, as built in the factories, but what has to have changes and modifications made, so they can be effectively and profitably used, and this naturally gives machine shops an abundance of new work in producing parts needed for the remodeling processes.

WARNING ISSUED ON TICK INFESTATION

Reinfestation of cattle tick recently located in Highlands, Okeechobee and Glades counties is of interest to all cattle owners of the state.

The prompt action of the State Livestock Sanitary Board and the close cooperation of the cattle owners and county livestock associations in these counties will check the spread of this infestation and eradicate the ticks in that area. However, every cattle owner should inspect his animals and report the finding of any ticks to the members of the Livestock Sanitary Board, and to the county agent.

Florida now has thirty local county associations aiding in the tick eradition program, cooperating with state and federal authorities.

We Congratulate The

United States Sugar Corporation

Upon the Completion of Their

NEW STARCH MILL

AT CLEWISTON

The opening of this STARCH MILL ushers in a New Era for the Glades Section and We Are Happy to Have An Interest in the GLADES

PALM BEACH LIQUORS, Inc.

Our Glades Stores Selling Only at OPA Prices

PAHOKEE
Dad's Bar
Dad's Package

BELLE GLADE
Belle Glade Liquors
Kentucky Springs Liquors

CLEWISTON
Canebrake Package
Canebrake Bar
Canebrake Restaurant
Seminole Package

Mr.. Clarence R. Bitting, President,
United States Sugar Corporation,
Clewiston, Florida.

Dear Mr. Bitting:

Please accept our sincere congratulations on the completion of your new Starch mill at Clewiston.

The present thriving condition of of the Sugar Corporation is entirely due to your great ability as the Chief Executive of this sound and worthy Institution.

You have transposed Muckland into a garden. You have brought prosperity to the Everglades never before dreamed of. You have given emplomentto hundreds of families. Your benefactions are without number.

We are all indebted to you and it is our duty to always give you our hearty support and loyalty.

The Starch Mill ushers in a new era of Prosperity for the Glades, thanks to your genius and ability. After the Starch Mill gets under way conditions in the Everglades will never be the same.

Above all the Everglades need new Industry. History will record you as one of the great Pioneers in the rehabilitation of the United Sugar Corporation.

Sincerely yours
The Murphy Construction Company.
By M. E. Murphy,
President.

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY SHOWS FAITH IN FUTURE OF FLORIDA BY INVESTING MILLIONS

Florida Power & Light Company is now well launched into a program in which it will show its faith in the future of Florida by investing millions of dollars in new equipment and in improving present installations.

Present work is limited to that which is being done to aid in the war effort. However, the Glades area will benefit from the program.

Starting in 1940, Florida Power & Light Company took the first steps in this great expansion program when a 25,000 Kw addition was made to the Lauderdale SES plant. The outbreak of the war found the company engaged in making a similar addition to its Miami Beach SES plant. Both of these plants are part of the company's interconnected system which serves Glades.

At that time the company's future plans contemplated building other generating stations and the linking of the Glades area directly with the Lauderdale SES by a high voltage transmission line. This program was interrupted by the war and the company devoted its energies to making extensions to the scores of military establishments which sprung up over night throughout the state, and never once did the company fail to have power at the right place at the right time. Almost invariably the power was ready and waiting before the specified time.

Within the last few months, the continued expansion of Florida and needs for military installations, war manufacturing plants and the vitally important agricultural areas have grown to such proportions that federal authorities have authorized two major construction jobs. One is the 67 mile high-line which will link the Glades area directly with Lauderdale SES, giving the Glades definitely improved service and ready access to vast reserves of power. The other is the construction of a large new generating plant at Sarasota with 18,000 kw capacity. This plant will strengthen the company's west coast system and add more power potentalities to the western end of the interconnecting system. At present, Glades derives some of its power from the cross-state transmission line through Okeechobee. Power from the Sarasota plant will also be available in the Glades district over the interconnected system. This plant is expected to be in operation within about a year.

These improvements are the latest manifestations of a long range and never-ending policy on the part of Florida Power & Light Company to give the best possible electric service to all parts of its system. The past history of the company, though brief, bears this out.

In the past two decades, Florida has experienced a real estate boom and its collapse, a national depression, widespread local bank failures, three disastrous hurricanes and several "stig blows" and the disruption caused by the latest world war.

In this very period, Florida Power & Light Company first came into being and in spite of all obstacles and disruptions, has grown into an organization serving thousands of customers. The real estate boom was at its height, late in 1925, when Florida Power & Light Company was organized and took over the conglomeration of badly equipped and broken down isolated electric plants which were failing dismally to give electric service to the various cities of Florida. These plants broke down frequently and service interruptions were measured in days, not seconds.

To bring order out of chaos, to give immediate service and to make plans for the future were problems which faced Florida Power & Light Company at the very start of its career. The solving of these problems was not made one whit the easier by the series of catastrophies which have marked the way since that time.

Here are some of the principal steps taken by Florida Power & Light Company to raise the standard of service and to make it available to thousands of new customers:

1. It has established an interconnected system, linking virtually all of the communities it serves. Formerly, each community had its own plant and could not draw on outside sources for service if any local breakdown occurred. The interconnected system makes it possible for the company to construct large generating stations at strategic points, to serve the entire system rather than one community. This makes for economy of operation. The high voltage transmission system connecting these plants makes possible the creation of large power reserves available at any and all parts of the system at any time.

2. It has improved the existing distribution lines inside the more than 300 communities it now serves.

3. It has brought electric service to scores of communities which formerly did not have such service and it has made electric service available to thousands of inhabitants of rural areas which were not served by the limited facilities of small, isolated local plants before the Florida Power & Light Compeny came into being.

4. It has brought about sharp and repeated reductions in rates in the fact of increasing costs of material and labor and rapidly mounting taxes.

5. It trained and today retains a large personnel whose motto is and always has been "Sunshine Service." These are the people who have the "know how" which enables the company to face and handle any assignment from the daily routine of receiving and executing "connect" orders for the new service to the emergencies created by storms and other disasters.

6. It has instituted numerous customer convenience plans such as pay stations at places other than the regular district offices, and free use of the services of trained home economists and home service representatives. It has conducted numerous cooking schools and demonstrations and has developed a policy of service at all times and under all conditions.

7. In the war emergency, it has still maintained its standards of civilian service while meeting every need of the military. It has been singled out by the United States Navy for a Citation for Meritorious Wartime Service and the State Defense Council for a National Security Award. Its service has never been too little nor too late.

8. It has always endeavored to be a good citizen. Its latest recognition in this field is the award of merit given it by the State Department of the American Legion for an outstanding contribution in the field of employing returned war veterans.

9. It has participated in many projects for the improvement of Florida such as its "Stay Thru May" and "Summergram" campaigns of other years, through the development of its community plan for meeting the post-war job problem in connection with returning war veterans, as outlined in the book, "The Biggest Job in Town" and through its current advertising and research program on improving Florida's industrial status.

Florida Power & Light Company has been able to accomplish these things by exercising good citizenship in meeting some situations as they arose while other accomplishments have come about through the exercise of those American business principles and long range planning which have stood the test of time.

FASTEST EXPANDING AGRICULTURAL EMPIRE OF THE WORLD—THE GLADES

No cameras clicked, no bands played and no speeches were made a week or two ago when a group of men moved in on a huge pile of long poles and started the task of placing them in the ground near Belle Glade. Theirs was, nevertheless, an important and significant task.

Theirs was the job of adding an important link in the interconnected system of Florida Power & Light Company—a link which will enable the company to meet and keep abreast of the rapidly growing needs of the fastest expanding agricultural empire of the world—the Glades area.

This important link—67 miles long—will complete a loop serving the Glades area by connecting existing high-lines coming in from the north directly with the Florida Power & Light Company's generating station near Ft. Lauderdale. This makes huge power reserves available in the Glades area from two directions—reserves sufficient to meet present and future demands for years to come.

Announced and contemplated additions to the company's generating fallilities will add further capacity upon which the Glades could draw if needed.

Something of the magnitude of this new super power-line can be realized from the fact that it will take 120,000 man-hours to build it. In all 950 poles will be required. If laid end to end, they would extend 10.5 miles. Two hundred miles of gleaming copper wire weighing 460,000 lbs. will be strung to carry the power. Six miles of guy wire will keep the poles erect, and eleven miles of pole grounding wire will help protect the line and maintain superior service. Great quantities of small but essential items, such as crossarms, bolts, nuts, washers, etc., will be required.

To transport the poles, a train of 37 flat cars is required, while 15 cars are needed for the wire and guying materials and ten more for insulators, line hardware and other items.

As this line runs through the Everglades, the water and muck along the right-of-way varies from two to ten feet in depth. In order to obtain firm footing for the poles, it is necessary to penetrate the rock stratum below the muck for a distance of two to four feet.

Although the line parallels State Highway 26, it is being constructed from 100 to 200 feet away from the road bed in virgin Everglades swamp. This swamp is, of course, impassible to ordinary vehicles in many places.

The actual construction work is being done for Florida Power & Light Company by R. H. Bouligny, Inc., contractors of Charlotte, N. C. Mr. O. L. Chatham is superintending the job. By coincidence, Chatham formerly worked with Florida Power & Light Company as a agricultural area around Lake Okeechobee. Such an extension had been contemplated by the company for some time, but until approvals were received it was impossible to go ahead with the plan. However, since 1941, the importance of the Glades country as a food reservoir for the nation in wartime has grown tremendously and the need for the service and greater power supply made the construction of the new high-line imperative.

It is expected that the new line will be in operation within the next few months.

This new transmission line becomes one more chapter in the story of electric service in the Glades area, a story which reflects the history of both company and community.

Electric service was first brought to the area around the southern part of the lake in 1928, when Florida Power & Light Company built a generating plant in Pahokee to serve Canal Point, Pahokee and the adjoining territory. This plant in operation only a matter of months when the devastating hurricane of 1928 brought a crippling disaster to this district. Hundreds of lives were lost and property valued in the millions was wiped out. Utility installations suffered similar damage.

This storm did not shake the abiding confidence of the power company in the future of this area, any more than previous storms had. Men and supplies were rushed in from other parts of the company system and the work of rebuilding was started almost at once. Not only was the damage repaired, but additional facilities were provided.

A 60 Kw Diesel electric plant was constructed at Belle Glade in 1929 and a 13,000 volt line was built from Belle Glade to South Bay to serve both communities. Through extensions the Belle Glade and Pahokee plants were linked and service extended on out beyond South Bay.

As is well known, the influx of population, the reclamation and planting of new agricultural land and the general growth and expansion of all business along the southern and eastern shores of Lake Okeechobee has been terrific. Florida Power & Light Company has made extension after extension and addition after addition to keep ahead of the rapidly mounting power needs.

In 1930, two additional 100 Kw generators were installed at the Pahokee plant. The national depression failed to check the growth of the district and in 1932, power needs had grown to such an extent that a 200 Kw generating unit was installed.

While the nation as a whole was reeling under the impact of the depression, which reached bottom in 1933, the Glades country continued to grow and expand, and the company installed an 800 Kw generator at the Pahokee plant in 1934.

Load continued to increase rapidly all along the southern half of the lake and early in 1937, Florida Power & Light Company made another move to stay ahead of the vaulting power requirements of this rich agricultural empire.

A 43-mile transmission line was built from Okeechobee to the plant in Pahokee. Here a 66 Kv substation with 3,000 Kva capacity was built and energized. The entire area was tied in with Florida Power & Light Company's interconnected system. Pahokee staged a municipal celebration to greet the extension.

Florida Power & Light Company's vast interconnected system of generating stations had been steadily growing since its inception in the early days of the company's organization in 1925. Due entirely to the existence of this modern system, the company has met promptly every demand for power which the war has brought. Power has never been too little or too late. This fact was most vigorously advanced by Rear Admiral Munroe, early in February 1944, when, on the occasion of the Navy's presentation to the power company of its Citation for Meritorious Wartime Service, the Admiral said: "When we called for power, we got power—and not, thank God, alibis." At the same time, this interconnected system makes for most economical operations which help make it possible to maintain pre-war rates in the face of rising unit costs of every item used in the company's business.

Again, confident of Florida's future and keeping ahead of its expansion the company is building a modern electric generating plant in its western section, at Sarasota. This plant will have capacity of 18,000 kilowatts or 24,000 horsepower. Another super power plant will be built on the east coast in the southern section. These are most important additions to the pool of dependable power provided in the company's interconnected system serving the Glades area.

Line extension to the community of Chosen was made in 1931. In 1938, the service was extended to Muck City, and the intervening territory. Communities now making up the Glades district of Florida Power & Light Company include Canal Point, Pahokee, Belle Glade, South Bay, Chosen and Muck City. From that time up to the present, due entirely to war restrictions, no major extensions or expansions have been made in the company's system except by Government approval. In 1940, the company was permitted to increase the generating capacity of the Lauderdale steam electric station through the addition of a 30,000 Kw generating unit. In 1941, a similar unit was approved for installation at Miami Beach. Late in 1944, the Sarasota plant and the high-line to the Glades area were approved.

During 1944, the average number of customers served by Florida Power & Light Company in the Glades district was 1,420, making it the sixteenth distrirt in number of customers amoog the 2 in the company's system. This represented an increase of 11.5 per cent over the number in 1943. Only five districts increased more rapidly in pedcentage of new cutomers.

Glades customers are among the heaviest users of electric power for residential uses on the Florida Power & Light Company system. The average Kwh use per customer in the Glades district is 2,142 per year —third highest in the system

Florida's Post-War Development Research Is Given Most Careful Consideration

Florida's post-war development is the immediate concern of research being conducted by the Florida Power & Light Company's industrial research and development department. This is synchronized with an advertising campaign in scores of Florida daily and weekly newspapers and in publications in the north and in Latin America.

Florida Power & Light Company is interested in all phases of the state's development. In the past it has operated an agricultural experiment farm in which many varieties of crops were grown for test purposes under conditions obtaining in South Florida. The results of these experiments form the basis of some of Florida's agricultural procedure to this day. It has encouraged in programs looking toward the improvement of the state's tourist business and the extension of the tourist seasons. This has been done through such methods as the "Stay Through May" and "Summergram" campaigns and through publicizing the individual attractions of various parts of Florida.

This newest phase of the company's good citizenship takes into account the fact that both the state's agricultural and tourist business are thoroughly well established and that their future is bright. Both are far beyond the experimental stage and have within themselves the elements which will insure their further expansion and increased prosperity. It takes into account the fact that while these two factors give Florida a strong foundation for continued prosperity, they do not exhaust the state's possibilities nor use of all its potentialities.

In comparison with the advantages it possesses, Florida has had little industrial activity in the past. To show how the citizens of Florida may utilize these advantages and build a well rounded economy for the state is the purpose of Florida Power & Light Company's Industrial Research and Development activity.

Florida is not adapted to certain types of manufacture, especially in the so-called "heavy" lines but for many types of production it does maintain equality with or superiority to the present sites of such manufacture. Some of Florida's apparent advantages are:

1. Strategic location with respect to all of Latin Americe and South America. For practically all of this territory, Florida is many miles closer than any other part of the United States, especially the industrial areas of the United States. Brazil, Argentina and Cuba, to name three of the foremost Latin American nations, are much closer to Florida than to any other part of the United States.

2. Transportation facilities are excellent. Florida is served by a network of excellent highways. It has adequate railroad transportation. Its fine harbors on the ocean and gulf provide sea transportation while its inland waterway and the cross-state canal through Lake Okeechobee are of increasing importance for the transportation of freight. Added to these are the international skyways which funnel into Florida, making Florida an ideal shipping point for aerial freight into South and Central America as well as to Africa. Because aerial freight rates are necessarily higher than those of other and slower methods of transportation, shortness of shipping lanes is important and here Florida scores heavily over all possible competitors.

3. Favorable tax structure. Since the cost of the war means a heavy tax burden for many years to come, any relief from that burden is an important consideration. Florida, with no state bonded indebtedness and with state legislation making tax concessions for newly established manufacturing concerns along with a liberal county and municipal tax policy holds out the "welcome" sign to new industries.

4. Large supply of native American born labor is available. Florida's percentage of American born residents has always been high and this situation continues to exist even though the state is one of the most rapidly growing in the nation. With few or no great manufacturing plants in existence in the state, much of this labor would be available as a stable reservoir for manufacturing plants. Statistics indicate that the coming of the war has checked Florida's population upsurge considerably in the past few years, although a steady growth has been noted. In the post-war period, this dammed-up flood of new residents will result in a tremendous population increase, further increasing the available supply of labor.

5. Abundant and never-failing supply of electric power. Since just before the outbreak of the war, Florida Power & Light Company launched an expansion program which has added and will, within the next year or two, add greatly to its already large facilities for generating electric power. These generating plants are tied together by a modern high voltage transmission system which, being interconnected, makes great power reserves available in all parts of the state served by the company at all times. The best example of this is shown by the company's performance in the war. Though it did not have its present capacity at the outbreak of hostilities, the company was, nevertheless, able to meet every demand made on it for power by the army, navy, marine and coast guard installations which sprung up all over the state almost overnight, as well as taking care of increased demand from war plants. Needs of regular customers were also met without interruptions. Power was never too little nor too late and as a result, the company was singled out by the United States Navy for a special award for meritorious war time service. This was one of the first such awards made in the nation.

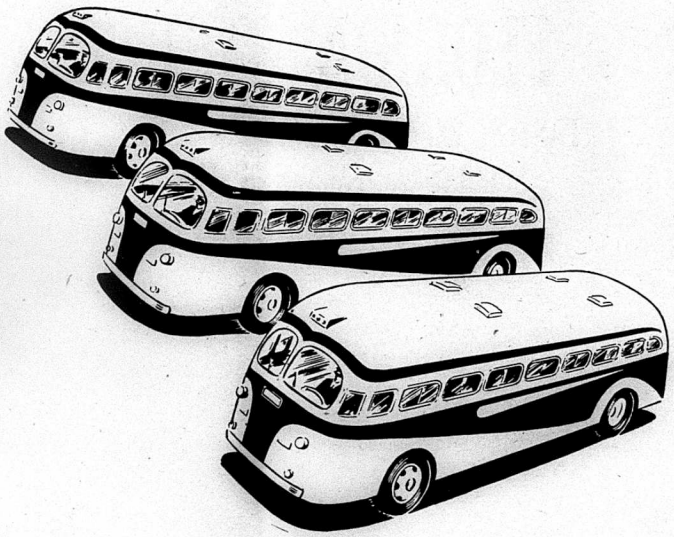
6. Good factory sites available. Since Florida has not been over industrialized, good factory sites are available at all strategic locations, not only as to accessibility to raw material but to markets, electric power supply, transportation and labor supply as well.

7. Raw materials readily obtainable within the state. Florida's large forests, many and varied minerals, the hides from its cattle, and the products of its agriculture, offer numerous opportunities for the manufacturer. Several factories are now using the products or the by-products of Glades agriculture and many new industries are fesible. Literally scores of new industries, producing for the state's own considerable markets and for the coming markets in the nations to the south, can make places for themselves in the Florida sun. More detailed information as to specific products and opportunity for specific types of manufacturing have already been publicized through Florida Power & Light Company advertisements. The research behind these advertisements is available through Florida Power & Light Company managers and more will be made available as the research continues and is expanded.

The advertisements stress the fact that it is important for communities, individuals or groups within the communities to start action now looking toward interesting out-of-state manufacturers in the possibilities of Florida or in organising their own manufacturing plants. Data should be gathered as to the existing potentialities of the various communities so this could be made available to manufacturers seeking Florida locations. It is uregd that copies of the advertisements be sent to manufacturers, showing the advantages of Florida plants.

Florida is also a site for assembly plants for products manufactured elsewhere for marketing in Latin Americe and Africa. Florida, as the port of embarkation becomes the point of sale, a factor of considerable importance in computing shipping costs.

Florida has definite potentialities as an industrial Empire, potentialities which can be realized by action on the part of its citizens. Florida Power & Light Company hopes to help start that action now.



FLORIDA MOTOR LINES

Offers Its Congratulations

. . . TO THE . . .

United States Sugar Corporation

On the Opening of Its New Starch Factory

Opening of this new industry marks another milestone in the progress and development of the 'Glades section and Florida's Post-War future. In the coming period of peace we will continue to expand our service to provide this great, fast growing section of the state with modern, up-to-the-minute highway passenger service.

FIVE THROUGH SUPER-COACHES, without change, leave Canal Point daily for all points in Florida and the North

EASTBOUND

Leave Canal Point 3:16 AM 2:51 PM 4:57 P M 5:34 PM 7:51 PM

WESTBOUND and NORTHBOUND

Leave Canal Point 5:51 AM 10:51 AM 11:50 AM 2:06 PM 2:51 P M

FLORIDA MOTOR LINES

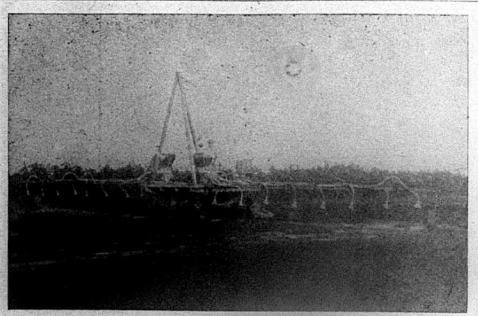
H. B. MILLER, Agent CANAL POINT PHONE 3921

"Peanut Farm" Site of Early Mechanization And Innovations in Big Scale Farming As Practiced Today in the Glades

Continued from page 1, Sec F

veloped into a "chunker" on the ball team dreaded by all south Florida teams; Bolton, the pill roller de lux of Pahokee ran the first drug store at the Brown Farm; Lee Rawls weilded a razor professionally, not socially.

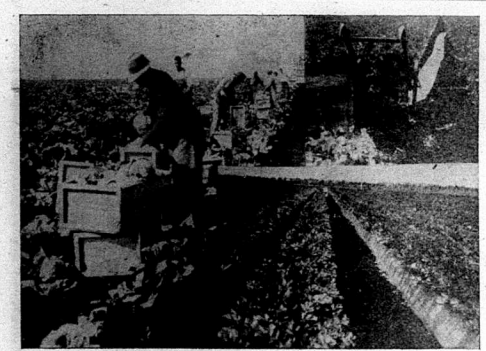
Doc Allison, now a world-wide authority on soils was puckering



Spraying was done with a cumbersome but effectual machine.

along on skimpy appropriations at the Station, and found a willing and practical worker in Pop and his hydrogenating farm boys. Pop agreed to and did plow and plant Irish potatoes in raw sawgrass land within one week from a given time in an effort to get away from scab. Present day potato farmers in the Glades look for new and raw sawgrass in which to plant for the same reason.

In 1927 celery was grown at the Farm; a three car refrigerated storage plant was built and a five-car capacity refrigerated barge line was inaugurated to haul the celery to the station



Wholesale planting calls for wholesale harvesting as in this cabbage field. Papering celery is shown at lower right; cutting with a wheel cutter at upper right.

in Belle Glade.

Cabbage experiments for type, fertilizer and cultivation were carried on at the farm under Dr. Allison.

The first alley wagon used in the Glades was at the Brown farm, and it is thought that trac tractors were first used here extensively.

The qualities and benefits of copper, zinc and manganese in Glades farming were first demonstrated at the Brown farm thru Allison's work and Pop's cooperation.

Sugar production was demonstrated on sawgrass land at the Brown Farm.

Pop's operation, which included hos own water works and treating plant, own electric plant for power and lights a full blooded gurnsey dairy and his own telephone line built up to 131 white workers and over 200 negroes with an annual payroll of approximately $400,000

The production of peanuts for the oil wanted and vines as a by-product was demonstrated satisfactorily but the '29 depression and other causes found an original $90,000,000 employer reduced to a $30,000,000 corporation in receivership, so Pop's teething baby came down with the rickets and has barely kept going.

The recent rejuvinating injections of ambition and coin of the realm bid to make Brown Farm a show place for the Glades.

Its new owners' announced plan to use the land hold promise of a major development in contemporary history of Florida, where development history is made.

William Jennings Buck proved the efficacy of the old adage "give im a dose of salts, paint him with iodine and mark him duty' in looking after the health of the Peanut Farm's officials and workers. He's still Doc Buck in Belle Glade.

Why Sravano?

Mrs. O. B. Brown was the youngest daughter of General John B. Gordon, famed as the youngest general on the staff of General Robert E. Lee, and in addition to her knowledge of southern history was an authority on indian lore.

At the time the Brown Company bought the vast acreage of sawgrass general thought in the Glades was "There's a bunch of rich yankees who have more money than gumption". At that time sawgrass was not considered any good for farming. Those who took the opposite view were rebellious to the then current knowledge and thought.

Chief Shawano of the Seminoles a young and smart leader differed with the then reigning Chief Oeceola and with a small band rebelled and left the main camps.

As Chief Shawano rebelled, so did Shawano Palntation; hence the name suggested by Mrs. Brown.

Early Mole Draining

In laying water pipe for frost protection at the Farm Pop was using a ratchet for pushing the 3-4 pipe through the ground, but found that instead of the end showing up where he intended, it was either to the right or left of the desired point. Some Georgia boy said "Pop", if we could pull the darn stuff instead of pushing it we'd get along better." So Pop took a 41 plow frame attached a piece of sheet steel to which he welded a union which received the end of the pipe. By lowering this in to a hole he found that he could pull 125 feet of pipe thru the soil and eleminate ditch digging.

A visitor, Capt. Johnson of the Lily, told Pop about pulling an ordinary cannon ball thru the muck over at Moore Haven in the Diston development with very beneficial results. So, Pop got himself a cannon ball attached it to the bottom of the sheet steel knife blade and pulled it thru the muck ball diamond. He reports that removal of water from the ball diamond was greatly accelerated.

Pop doesn't claim patentable rights on the present day machine, but he is quite aware of the originality of the ideas he used. A Gawgia boy's despiring remark at a nasty job and an old Canal boat Captain's seemingly idle talk spelled results in drainage for the ball diamond.

Peanuts were a Summer crop from March till September, and demanded a lot of hands. In order to give the hands work to do in the off season of peanuts, Pop tried several other things, among which were Red Bliss potatoes. He sold from a test plot barrels of potatoes at $17 per each.



Cabbage flourished at the Brown Farm as an experiment



Moving spuds to the railroad down the Hillsboro was commno in those days.

Summerfield Navel Orange Comes In Favor in Florida

Nathan Mayo, who heads the State Department of Agriculture, as the boss farmer of Florida, is probably one of the best known public officials in Florida, and knows farming problems better than most any one else.

Mayo, prior to taking over his state office was a good farmer, and held lands up at Summerfield, a short distance out of Ocala, where he farmed, raised cattle and citrus.

Upon taking office he traveled over the big state and learned about its farm productivity and during the years has greatly aided in bringing farming up to it present high status. He even learned to like the Glades and its potentialities as a farming section, and has of late years done much to bring this region up to its present standard.

Mayo is one of the big bosses of the prison farm and experimental station at Belle Glade, and his frequent visitations here as a member of the Board of Control, and through his support and his vote favorably on development and expansion projects for these places, and will do much for them in the future.

There was a time when Florida raised no Navel oranges, for California had the fruit that caught the fancy of the buying public and Florida fruit was passed by as inferior. Mayo decided that this status should and would be changed and he set about changing this situation and in his customary vigorous manner, and success has more than crowned his efforts.

His experimentation and grafting of fruits finally lead to the development of what is now known among nurserymen and growers as the Summerfield navel orange.

The California navel is of rough skin texture, must be pulled apart in segments for eating, is non-juiceable, and has a heavy pith center which, if the fruit is left on the tree too long, enlarges thru the entire orange.

The Summerfield anvel is thin skinned, almost a kidglove type, seedless, and does not need to be divided by segments, and is juicable, has no pith center and will retain its prime condition and flavor for several months after it has matured, and is uniform in its size and annual bearing quantity.

It is this type of Summerfield orange that the groves of Sterling, Welsh and others in and around the Davie section of Broward county are planted, as well as some at the Osceola groves near Clewiston, where around 700 acres have been planted. Returns from these groves, which are planted on the shallow muck lands, have made fine growth and fruitage harvest. Other types of navels cultivated in Florida take from four to eight years to develop into bearing trees, while the Summerfield produces good crops in four years. Thus practical navel orange is known in horticultural circles as the perfect orange. Its perfections make it unparalleled for the fancy fruit trade, which is big business in South Florida.

Speaking before the Indiana Equipment Dealers Assn. recently, E. B. Newton, research director of B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., announced that farmers can look for a host of new equipment items from the rubber industry.

We Extend Our Compliments

TO THE

United States Sugar Corporation

On the Completion of the NEW STARCH MILL

At Clewiston

May This New Venture Add to the Prosperity of This Area

HOWARD L. HANEY, *President*
BERTAND L. TAYLOR, *Vice-President*
CHARLES FRANCIS COE, *Treasurer*

HANEY INC.

Compliments of

A FRIEND OF

PALM BEACH COUNTY

PALM BEACH KENNEL CLUB, Inc.
West Palm Beach, Florida

Mr. Clarence R. Bitting, President,
United States Sugar Corporation,
Clewiston, Florida.

Dear Mr. Bitting:

Please accept our heartfelt congratulations on the construction of your new and thoroughly modern Starch Plant which ushers in a new era of Prosperity for the Everglades.

You were one of the Pioneers in the development of the Glades area and we are all grateful for what you have done.

With cordial good wishes,

Sincerely yours,
H. Phil Bryan,
Vice President.

Okeechobee Flood Control District Was Legal Vehicle To Provide Contribution Of Land Owners Towards Building $21,000,000 Dyke

Federal Government Participates On Basis Similar To Western Projects

The Creation of the Lake Okeechobee Flood Control District by the 1929 Legislature of Florida was one of the more direct results of the tragedies of 1926 and 1928 when hurricanes swept across the Lake Okeechobee area resulting in the drowning of some three thousand persons and the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property. In order to set forth completely and in detail the part which the District has played in the development of the Everglades, it is desirable to present a short review of the history of the attempts made to control Lake Okeechobee in connection with the reclamation of the Everglades.

Lake Okeechobee lying at the north end of the Everglades was originally a land locked body of water serving as the reservoir for a drainage basin of some 4,500 square miles and having no natural outlet except through overflow over the southern shores of the Lake into the Everglades The Lake has an area of 700 square miles and is extremely shallow with the bottom of the Lake at the deepest part being at sea level. The main tributary of the Lake is the Kissimmee River which enters the Lake at the north-west corner and has its headwaters in Lake Kissimmee lying some 60 miles north of Lake Okeechobee.

The average rainfall over this area is 54 inches per year and the major part of the rainfall occurs from June to November. An additional important fact is that this rather heavy annual rainfall is apt to include one or more storms during the rainy season of 10 to 20 inches of rainfall within 48 hours. Reviewed briefly the facts surrounding the original conditions are as follows:

1. Lake Okeechobee was originally a land locked body of water with no natural outlet.
2. Lake Okeechobee is a large but shallow body of water which is the reservoir for a large drainage basin of some 4,600 square miles.
3. The Lake Okeechobee area has an annual rainfall averaging 54 inches largely concentrated in the summer months and apt to include extreme storm conditions.
4. The natural south shore of the lake is low, now averaging abut 17 feet above sea level.
5. The elevation of the water in Lake Okeechobee originally varied from 15 to 21 feet above sea level.

The natural result was that except in extremely dry years the Lake overflowed the south shore and kept the Everglades flooded the greater part of the year.

When drainage work was begun in the Everglades the region was almost inaccessible and little accurate knowledge was available on the physical facts. The theory was pursued for some years that a number of openings through the sand ridge along the borders of the Everglades to provide outlets to the sea would afford sufficient drainage to develop the entire area. Experience and knowledge gained as the work progressed soon developed the fact that the first essential for the reclamation of the area was the control of the waters of Lake Okeechobee.

Although a connection had been effected between the Lake and the Gulf of Mexico as early as 1890 through the efforts of the Disston people in constructing a small canal connecting the south-west corner of the Lake with the headwaters of the Caloosahatchee River, the purpose of this canal was to provide a means of communication by small boats with the area lying north of Lake Okeechobee and was of no practical value in controlling the level of the Lake. Later as the several canals constructed by Everglades Drainage District formed outlets to the Atlantic Ocean it was found that these canals were taxed to capacity by the needs of drainage of water from land and afforded no relief for Lake control.

As early as 1913 is was recognized that a large independent outlet was necessary for the sole purpose of controlling the level of Lake Okeechobee and surveys for a location for such a canal were begun shortly thereafter. several years of survey and study the decision was made to construct and outlet canal from the east side of the Lake to the headwaters of the south fork of the St. Lucie River about ten miles west of Stuart, Florida This location passed through some comparatively high land but it was found to provide the greatest drop in the shortest distance and to be the least expensive.

Accordingly, the St. Lucie Canal was constructed by Everglades Drainage District at a cost of $8,000,000.00. The Canal is 25 miles long and varies frm 10 to 200 feet in bottom width. It has a capacity of discharge of 5,000 second feet from Lake Okeechobee with the Lake at elevation 17 feet above sea level and it has a navigable depth at present to 6 feet, With the completion of this canal in 1924, there was afforded for the first time not only a means of direct control of the level of Lake Okeechobee but a continuous waterway across Florida from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico.

The development work carried on during all of this period resulted in an accumulation of information and data that caused a revision of the ideas and plans for reclamation from time to time. By the year 1920 the accumulated a ttempts disclosed that the completion of the St. Lucie Canal would not in itself provide the complete control necessary over Lake Okeechobee to give adequate protection to farming operations at all times. It was learned that in the rainy season and under the influence of sudden and heavy storms the Lake level would rise much faster for a short time than it could be controlled by the outlet canal so that the adjacent land was still apt to be flooded for weeks at a time so that no farming activities could be carried on successfully. It was also determined that there existed the possibility of floods occuring from the influence of heavy wind storms on the water of the Lake.

There was no reliable data available on the actual effect of a storm of hurricane proportions on the Lake and the adjacent land but in 1922 the Everglades Drainage District started the construction of levees along the lower portions of the south shore of the Lake providing general protection against a Lake elevation of 22 to 24 feet above sea level. The levees built were small and of varying heights constructed from the material available which in some cases was shell and rock but in others it was only muck

The conclusions reached for the need of the levees were fully justified in September 1926 when a hurricane crossed the State of Florida, passing just south of Lake Okeechobee. Unfortunately, the levees constructed by that time were neither large enough, high enough nor strong enough to provide any adequate protection against the actual conditions which obtained. The high winds swept the waterswaters of the Lake over the levees and over the land on the south side of the Lake causing the loss of thousands of dollars in property damage and resulting in the loss of over 400 lives by drowning in the vicinty of Moore Haven on the southwestern side of the Lake. The direction of the wind was such that the greatest effect was felt at Moore Haven but great damage resulted throughout the region.

After this storm the levees were replaced temporarily and plans were formulated for the construction of levees of a size that would be sufficient to provide protection against conditions experienced during the 1926 storm. Because of financial and other difficulties no work was done immediately and in September, 1928, the region was again visited by a hurricane which crossed the center of the Lake in a north-west direction. The loss from this storm was immensely greater than from the 1926 storm. The wind direction was such as to cause the greatest loss around the southeastern shore of the Lake where the development as of that date had taken place. The levees flooded to a depth of about 8 feet, resulting in the tragic loss were overtopped and the land of 2,000 lives by drowning and in the destruction of almost all of the improvements on the Lake shore between Pahokee and Lake Harbor. The American Red Cross rushed to the relief of the area and expended over two million dollars in providing food, clothing and shelter, and in rebuilding many homes that had been destroyed.

These two disasters occuring within two years would undoubtedly have resulted in the abandoment of any further attempts to reclaim and develop the Everglades if it had not been for the universal recognition of the intrinsic value and the tremendous potentialities of the land. With the reclamation work not yet completed and with only a few years of actual farming experience the richness of the region was so well recognised that the residents and landowners were willing to undergo many hardships and make every effort to overcome the handicaps under which they labored and the disasters which had occured.

Following the storm of 1926 an attempt was made to interest the Federal government in the reclamation of the area and particularly in providing protection against such storms as had occured. The first result of that effort was the submission of a report by the War Department to Congress which was printed as Document No. 215, 70th Congress, 1st session, House of Representatives, dated April 7, 1928. Before any action was taken the 1928 storm occured and a review of the previous report was requested. This review was presented by the War Department on January 31, 1929, and was printed as Senate Document No. 213, 70th Congress, 2nd session.

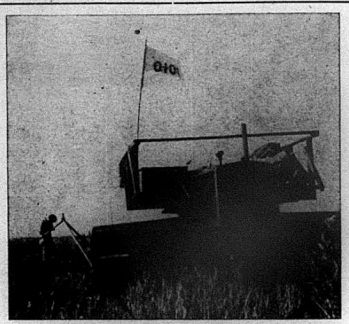
In April, 1929, the Legislature of Florida convened and its aid was immediately requested in seeking a solution of the problem of providing protection for the Everglades Area. That body recognized that the problems of flood control and navigation raised by the storms of 1926 and 1928 were of great magnitude and beyond the scope of the problems of drainage which were the responsibility of the Everglades Drainage District.

Following the creation of the Flood Control District, efforts were renewed and intensified to interest the Federal Government in the problem of providing protection to the Everglades area, For many years the dream of a waterway across Florida by way of the Everglades had persisted. It was suggested and recommended in Congress prior to 1850 and at numerous times thereafter many persons and organizations had made efforts to bring about the construction of such a waterway. Although sympathetic at times, until 1930 the Congress had never acknowledged that the Federal Government had an interest in the Everglades or that potential navigation in that area warranted any Federal expenditures. The cost of the inadequate waterway provided across the State by the completion of the St. Lucie Canal had been borne by local interests as had all of the cost of reclamation in the Everglades

In renewing the efforts to interest the Federal Government in this problem, the Flood Control District presented a report to the War Department and to Congress which was printed as Senate Document No. 225, 71st Congress, 3rd session. The report was very comprehensive in nature. It recited in detail the history of the Everglades area and gave an elaborate factual story of the development of the natural resources of that area within a period of a comparatively few years. The report explained the need for flood control and expounded the interest of the entire nation in providing such protection.

This document gave equally as complete attention and consideration to the problems and needs of navigation It set forth fully the long struggle for a cross state waterway and the final accomplishment of that fact to a limited extent. It brought out the fact that such a waterway was commercially feasible and that it had been gradually developed by private interests at a cost of millions of dollars without the assistance of either Federal or State funds although navigation improvements are normally a function of the Federal Government. The report asked that the United States recognize the navigation feature as a Federal project and requested that the waterway available at that time be improved sufficiently to meet the growing needs of water transportation for the area. It asked further that in connection with the navigation feature the United States recognize the need for flood control and harmonize the two

Continued on Page 3—Sec. G



A 50-HP Caterpillar tractor with 5-foot, wooden extensions bolted to the steel cleats of its "tracks". About 90 per cent of the topographic surveys in the Everglades are being accomplished with this type of transportation. Photo taken November, 1941.



View of Caloosahatchee River just below Alva showing citrus groves and re-location of river channel, leaving small island.



The Locks at Canal Point—where the West Palm Beach Canal enters the Lake



View of junction of Okeechobee Rim Canal with Caloosahatchee Canal at Moore Haven showing Moore Haven Lock and Hurricane Gate Structure at the lake end of the lock structure. Lake Okeechobee in the background with old approach channel clearly visible through the exposed lake bottom. The levee crosses the picture at the point of the hurricane gate structure.



View of East shore of Lake Okeechobee looking northward along levee with white service roadway on its top. The F E. C. Railway is to the right of the levee and Conners Highway is to the right of the railroad. The line of trees to the right of Conners Highway are growing on the sand ridge that forms a natural levee along the east shore of the Lake.

Congratulation to

United States Sugar Corporation

Upon Completion of

THEIR NEW STARCH MILL

At Clewiston

Berlin Griffin, Inc.

Operating Following Stores in Palm Beach:

The Alibi — 255 Worth Ave.

Poincian Package — 273 Royal Poinciana Way

Newelltilton — 337 Worth Ave.

Berlin Griffin — 298 So. County Rd.

Montmartre Club — 130 N. County Rd.



BUILDING THROUGH SERVICE

MORE than one hundred years ago—in 1836, to be exact—the foundations of the Seaboard Air Line Railway in Florida were laid. Bearing the name of The Tallahassee Railroad and utilizing mules for motive power, that line, in addition to being Florida's first railroad, marked the beginning of a network of rails that was destined to play a major part in the growth of the state.

As the network expanded, section by section and link by link, an integrated transportation system emerged. With the coming of reliable and low-cost transportation, new towns and cities came into existence and greater opportunities for economic development were opened. Markets for Florida's prolific agricultural production were brought within quick reach. The magic of her marvelous climate and the charms of her resort areas were made easily accessible to the nation's millions.

Throughout the years that the Seaboard has been privileged to serve the people of this great state, we have striven to aid in its advancement and to contribute our efforts for its greater progress. Beyond providing at all times the most modern transportation service within our power, it has been our constant aim to assist in broadening the base upon which the state's economy rests.

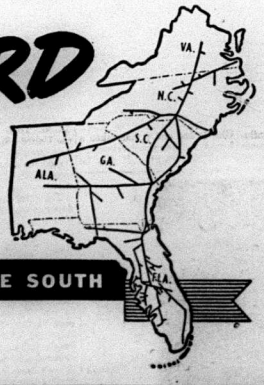
Under the direction of trained experts on the railroad's staff we have fostered the introduction of new crops, the improvement of cultural methods and the exploration of the state's natural resources, at the same time encouraging new industries to establish plants for the utilization of the abundant raw materials found here. The results of those efforts are reflected in the tremendous strides which Florida has already made.

We believe that the possibilities for the future are limitless and, with unbounded faith in that future, we shall continue to plan and work with the citizens of Florida for the realization of their fondest hopes.

SEABOARD

AIR LINE RAILWAY

THROUGH THE HEART OF THE SOUTH



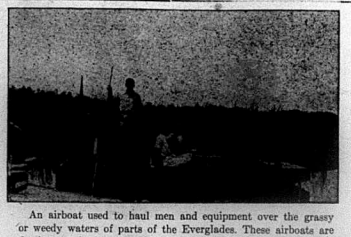
Okeechobee Flood Control District Was Legal Vehicle and Taxing Unit To Provide Contribution Of Land Owners Towards Building of $21,000,000 Dyke

Continued from Page 1—Sec. H

problems so that both would be solved by the adoption of the same project.

In adopting the project in 1930, the Congress approved the program of work outlined but required the United States to perform the work of constructing all levees; provided that any further obligation for cash payments or maintenance with respect to the project

In 1937, the project was again amended by the Rivers and Harbors Act by provisions for the construction of a new lock in the St. Lucie Canal to replace the present locks 1 and 2 at an estimated cost of $806,000.00



An airboat used to haul men and equipment over the grassy or weedy waters of parts of the Everglades. These airboats are flat-bottomed, draw very little water, and are powered by a motor with a pusher-type airplane propellor. It is guided like an airplane by a rudder working in the propellor blast. Site is southwest of Delray, Florida, at the edge of the Hillsborough Lakes Marsh.

the State of Florida or other local interests, should contribute $2,000,00.00 toward the cost in lieu of the contributions called for in Document 115; and provided that no expense necessary for the purpose of the improvement. The wording of the Act was interpreted to mean that local interests were required to pay $2,000,000.00 toward the cost of the project instead of $3,813,000.00 but were obliged to fulfill in toto allother obligations recommended to be met by local interests in Document No. 115.

On October 22, 1930, the Okeechobee Flood Control District by a formal resolution constituting a contract between the District and the United States, agreed to assume the obligations laid upon local intgrests by the provisions of the Act, under authority of the laws of Florida creating the District, and prescribed a general program of meeting those obligations. Accepting this resolution as complians with the provisions of the Rivers and Harbors Act, the War Department started work upon the project in November, 1930.

The project was amended by the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1935 which contained the following paragraph:

Caloosatchee River and Lake Okeechbee Drainage Areas, Florida: The existing project is hereby modified to provide that the United States shall maintain all project works when completed and shall bear the cost of all drainage structures heretofore or thereafter constructed in connection with said project: Provided, that the total cash contribution required of local interests toward the cost of the project shall be $500,000.00.

As the Okeechobee Flood Control District had paid the sum of $500,000.00 to the United States in cash prior to the passage of the 1935 Rivers and Harbors Act the District was relieved of providing that local interests furnish all lands and easements necessary for the execution of the work.

The original construction program has now been completed by the United States. The levees were completed early in 1937 and the waterway from Stuart to Fort Myers was officially opened and placed in operation on March 22, 1937.

Additional construction work has been done since that time and is still in progress. In 1938 serious erosion developed in the levee along the east shore of the Lake between Port Mayaca and Bacom Point and this portion of the levee was reconstructed. The section was greatly enlarged and the top elevation was raised four feet. The Lake side surafce of the leve was paved for some miles with various types of paving including concrete, rock asphalt, and soil cement treatment

Subsequently the lock and the Lake level permits. The control of the waters of Lake Okeechobee which was found to be necessary as early as 1920 has thus been completely provided.

There is also a completely usable navigation canal connecting the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. The limiting dimensions of this canal are a minimum depth of 7 feet, minimum width of 90 feet at the bridges and locks and a minimum overhead clearance of 52 feet at the F. E. S. railroad bridge at Port Mayaca. The canals permit the gravity discharge of water from Lake Okeechobee to the Atlantic and Gulf under complete control thus adding to the measure of control over the level of Lake Okeechobee.

Pursuant to a Congressional resolution the U. S. District Engineer, Jacksonville, Florida, prepared a complete and comprehensive report of the Lake Okeechobee project. Work on this report went on for three and onehalf years and the report was finally completed in November, 1942.It has not yet been submitted to Congress so it is not available in published form but it may be examined at the office of the Distrct Engineer, Jacksonville, by any interested party.

One of the main points to which reference is made in this report and to which reference has been made numerous times by the U. S. Engineers while working upon the report is the lack of comprehensive drainage plan for the Everglades. The United States has expended to date approximately Twenty Million dollars on the Lake Okeechobee project and has established permanent offices in the area. The War Department has been given and has accepted a definite responsibility with regard to the control of Lake Okeechobee and it has taken a keen interest in the development of the Glades area. It may be said that one reason that such interest has not been expanded further into concrete action is due to the divided responsibility between various agencies working in the area, the lack of any one authority with whom the War Department might cooperate on some basis and the lack of any definite plan of operation for the reclamation of the Glades into which the War Department might fit its activities.

This has been evident on any number of occasions but one specific instance occured when the War Department was ready and willing to do some maintenance work in the main canals of the Everglades Drainage District by the removal of hyacinths and perhaps of some obstructions. The work was not carried out completely because the War Department was unable to make any definite commitment with any responsible agency and was unable to locate any plan of operation which they might properly follow in carrying out the work they were ready to do.

Reference is made to these matters in connection with the Okeechobee Flood Control District for the reason that the District is the official agency which has a definite contract with the United States to cooperate with the War Department on the Lake Okeechobee project in perpetuity. The War Department has expended some Twenty Million dollars in the Everglades and has completely provided the one essential which was recognzed as early as 1920 as being absolutely necessary to any reclamation: i. e., the complete control of the waters of Lake Okeechobee. Because of that expenditure and that work, the War Department has a definite interest in the area and has evinced its willingness any number of times to cooperate with responsible agencies so far as the law provides.

The Flood Control District has authority extending only to the control of Lake Okeechobee but it is the representative of the local landowners and residents and its interest lies in seeing that the work that has been accomplished to date is used to the fullest extent in further development in the area.

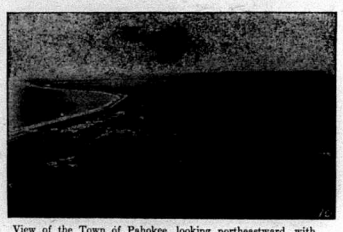
As a matter of interest and information with regard to the District, the operations of the District have always been on a cash basis. No bonds were ever issued and the District has no outstanding indebtedness and has never had any except for current expenses.

The District has paid the United States the sum of $500,000.00 in cash toward the cost of the project and has furnished righ of way and spoil areas at an approximate cost of $225,000.00. Total expenditures by the United States since 1930 have been in excess of $20,000,000.00 including the contributions by the Flood Control District.

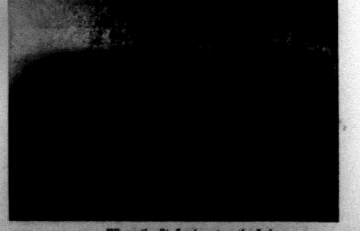
The total cost of the work demonstrates that it would have been impossible to create these improvements without the aid of the Federal Government.

Since the beginning of the War the navigating feature of the project has assumed increased importance because of the transportation problems of the nation. The District has attempted to bring about a much larger use of the waterway for freight transportation and some increase has been made. It is possible that there will be a much greater increase and that the navigation feature of the project will in time be equally as important as the flood control feature. The advantages of water transportaton direct from the Everglades area to all points on the eastern seaboard are great but it is not possible to give that feature any detailed consideration in this report.

It is sufficient to say that both the navigation and flood control features of the project are of utmost importance to the area. The actual project itself has been completed and is in actual operation providing the protection against flood waters which is necessary. The United States has assumed all the cost and responsibility of maintaining this project forever. As stated before, the Okeechobee Flood Control District has a continuing obligation to the War Department to cooperate upon the project and the War Department has the continuing obligation imposed by Congress to maintain the project n perpetuity. For this reason the War Department has an active interest not only in Lake Okeechobee but in the development of the Everglades. If some one authority could be provided to assemble all of the information now available on the various features of reclamation in the Everglades and to prepare a comprehensive plan or program of reclamation, there is every reason to believe that it would be of great assistance to the War Department in its present activities and would be of even greater assistance in bringing about further interest and cooperation on the part of the United States.



View of the Town of Pahokee, looking northeastward, with Lake Okeechobee and its levee to the left.



Where the St. Lucie enters the Lake



Method of surveying and core-boring in sawgrass.

The Glades Contains Three Large Citrus Bearing Groves

Citrus culture in the Everglades has never taken on the expanded scope that is prevalent in the central, east and west fruit belts, not because the fruit will not produce well here, but because people have been more interested in other branches of agricultural work.

In many of the backyards of homes, are to be found small groves for home consumption, and the fruit is as fine in flavor and size as are gathered from the more famous trademark groves.

There are no sizeable groves within the center of the Glades, but out near Clewiston, Loxahatchee and Port Mayaca there are several flourishing and productive acreages.

At Loxahatchee there is a grove of some 800 acres, where Indian river fruit is grown, under corporation and landlord management. This year the company is picking a very large crop and is selling it at the plant and on shipment orders at very satisfactory prices.

At the Bessmer properties at Port Mayaca, there are several hundred acres devoted to citrus fruit production, and this concern also finds a ready market for its wares.

Over near Clewiston is located the Osceola groves, but its production is mostly for late summer fruit, which it markets for the big hotel and restaurant trade, making a specialty of late summer Valencias and grapefruit.

The day is not too far distant when more and more citrus will be produced in favored Everglades sections, where land for citrus groves can be profitably located.

In the Okeechobee region, east and west, are some very excellent bearing groves, as well as in the Moore Haven and La Belle sections.

Is Florida High-Protein Cane Molasses Different From Average Molasses?

Analyses show that Florida high-protein cane molasses produced from sugar cane grown on the high-nitrogen soils of the Everglades contains approximately three times as much crude protein, ten times as much amides and nearly double the quantity of amino acids as average cane molasses. It is also especialy rich in vitamins B1, B2 and B6, as well as vitamin C and E, Biotin, Niacin and Pantothenic Acid. Also present in liberal amounts are the essential minerals, iron, calcium phosphorous, potassium, sulphur, managanese, and copper. In addition to the normal high content of carbohydrates in the form of cane sugar, levulose, and dextrose, Florida high-protein cane molasses contains nearly four times as much polysaccharide (carbohydrates) in the form of pectin and the soluble gums Xylan, Araban, etc., as average cane molasses. Polysaccharides have long been considered by nutrient scientists to be quantitatively the most important nutrients of plant origin.

What Does Florida High-Protein Cane Molasses Do For Cattle ?

It eliminates the necessity of feeding a considerable quantity of corn or other grain concentrates as it contains large proportions of highly digestible carbohydrates in a variety of forms. It provides liberal quantities of essential protein, amino acids, amides, mineral and vitamin elements that cattle need for growth and health.

It serves as a valuable supplement when pasturage is poor.

It helps to hold the fat and keep the animals in first class condition when pasturage is good.

It seems to stimulate appetite because cattle begin to eat much more quickly when molasses is available in the feeding pens.

It increases fecundity.

It helps to produce the glossy, lustrous coat that is the sign of well conditioned cattle—the sign the buyers look for.

Does Florida High-Protein Cane Mollasses Improve Quality of Beef?

Careful and repeated tests give impressive evidence that the feeding of cane molasses not only promotes exceptional growth and improved physical condition in cattle but also improves the quality of the meat, particularly in flavor and tenderness.

These tests were made with ordinary Florida range cattle which would, under normal conditions, never have been expected to produce absolute choice beef. Yet at the conclusion of large scale feeding tests, beef from these cattle was served to an impartial "beef-eating jury" of prominent men, including a good many Floridians, who enthusiastically pronounced it "equal to the nation's best."

Factors affecting meat animal production, and attaining 1946 goals are: post-war plans, reconversion adjustments of agriculture, industry, labor, marketing, subsidy, support prices, distribution and control measures.

INSURANCE
CONSTANT SERVICE
B.D. COLE INC.
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Congratulations

to

U. S. Sugar Corporation

On Completion of

NEW STARCH MILL

The Everglades Offer the Greatest of Opportunities and the Pioneering Effort of the U. S Sugar Corporation will add Much to the Prosperity of Us All

HUGH J. BRATLEY, Representative

B. D. COLE, Inc.

Belle Glade *Phone 117*

INSURANCE

We Congratulate the

United States Sugar Corporation

On the Completion of the New

STARCH MILL

And Extend to Them Our Best Wishes for
Continued Prosperity

A. H. CASE
Vice President and General Manager

U. S. Phosphoric Products

Division Tennessee Corporation

MANUFACTURERS OF

47% Triple Superphosphate -:- 20% Superphosphate
INSECTICIDES SODIUM
SILICOFLUORIDE

Tampa **Florida**

Everglades Experiment Station Chart of

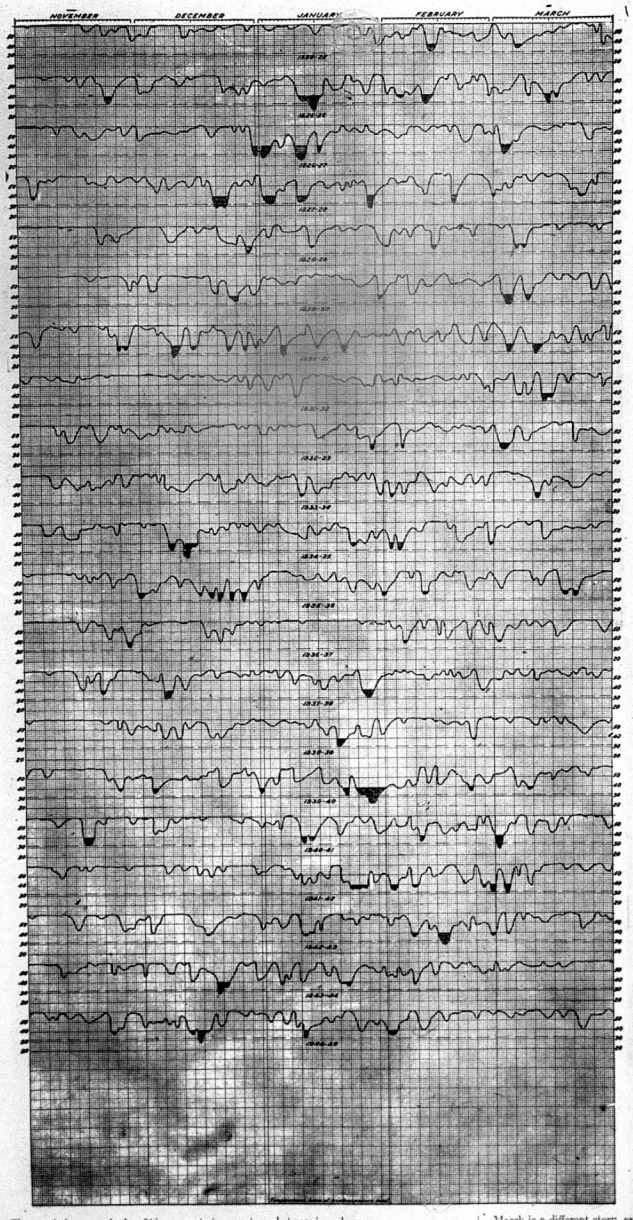
Daily Minimum Temperatures

PERIOD: NOVEMBER 1 TO MARCH 31, 1924-25 TO 1944-45

Observed at Experiment Station—Section 3, T. 44 S, R 37 E

Prepared by Federal-State Experiment Protection Service, J. W. Milligan, Resident Field Meteorologist

U. S. Weather Bureau, Belle Glade, Florida



The period covered is 21 Glades farming seasons.

No temperature above 60 is considered. Each perpendicular space represents 2 degrees.

Each horizontal space represents half a day—2 for each day.

Dotted horizontal line represents freezing temperature or 32 degrees; lightly shaded area represents temperatures between 40 and 32 degrees, ordinarily indicative of light frosts in low areas.

Heavily shaded areas represent temperatures below freezing.

One time there has been freezing temperature during November, Nov. 16-17, 1940; there could have been light frosts in low areas nine times during November.

There have been seven freezing temperature periods in December, three of which were before the 15th, one occurring by the 10th.

The coldest period during the 21-year span was from December 15th to January 15th.

February's record is slightly colder than November, with almost as few freezing temperatures.

March is a different story, especially from the 1st 'til the 10th, with five freezing temperatures in that time, with twelve other periods in March when frost was probable in scattered localities.

The coldest period was 1925-28, with probably the severest in 1940.

There were no freezing temperatures in 24-25, 28-29, 32-33, 36-37, and 38-39.

Dog Racing Big Attraction For Public

Although horse racing is supposed to be the oldest sport known to mankind, the pastime of racing greyhounds, runs a close second.

Perhaps, if one includes playing cards as a sport, then dog racing would run a third with horse racing second, but since card playing is more of a pastime or recreation, it can be overlooked.

It is a known fact that the early Egyptians raced greyhounds and that the same greyhounds which one sees racing are descendants of greyhounds owned by Cleopatra.

In the day of Cleopatra, the position of asyer of the kennels was a very important one. The Queen of the Nile thought nothing of keeping from one to two hundred greyhounds around her palace.

From Egypt, greyhound racing spread to Italy, into France, Germany, Russia, Ireland and England. Many historians believe that the greyhound originally came from Persia and that they found their way into Russia and Siberia as well as going into Egypt.

There is no record of how the greyhound reached America, but it is presumed that the Pilgrims brought him from England.

The sport of racing greyhounds in the United States actually never began until in 1918.

That statement should be qualified slightly to read that the sport never gained prominence until the dogs began chasing an electric rabbit around a circular track.

Previous to 1918 coursing races had been staged and races on straightaways had been held. A bundle of rags dragged behind a motor cycle rider on a straight away was used as a lure.

In 1918 a San Francisican named O P. Smith constructed a circular track with an outside rail, which carried an electric rabbit. He staged his first meeting at Emeryville, California, and it was a success.

From there he moved his track to St. Louis and it was there that the sport received more or less of a black eye. There was no mutuel wagering in those days, all betting being done through bookmaking. Many of the bookmakers "went over the fence" as the old saying goes, when long shots won. Some times they went so far as to pull the electric light switch and darken the racing plant while they escaped the wrath of the angry betters.

But in spite of attacks from all sides, the sport continued to grow.

In 1923 Sarasota, Florida, had a taste of it and in 1924-25 it flourished at Hialeah, but of course it was not legalized as it is today.

In England crowds of from 25 to 30 thousand attend the races nightly and while American tracks do not as yet draw that many persons, the sport is attracting eight and ten thousand. The West Flagler track, the Biscayne track, the Miami Beach track all in Miami, the Reve track in Boston, all rival horse tracks in the matter of mutuel handle.

Florida dog race fans bet $28,461,000 which yielded $1,-43,004 for the state during the special summer meeting. There are six tracks in the state and the attendance during the summer meeting was 691,643. In 1944 the attendance totalled 554,068.

England regards a greyhound named Mick the Miller as its greatest hound of the breed, while in the United States, Traffic Officer holds a similar honor. Traffic Officer won 14 out of 15 races in Ohio and was later sold to a California syndicate for $5000. The syndicate won that much on him the first time he ran. His owners thought so much of him that they gave him a formal burial and placed a large marble shaft over his grave.

Traffic Officer sired many of the greyhounds now running. He was at his best in 1927-28-29 but since then many of his offspring have won small fortunes for their owners.

United States is fortunate in having many outstanding sires such as Rural Rube, My Laddie, Upsidedown, Ben Andrews, Lucky Roll, Magnificent Mike, Tempest and others, including the not to be forgotten Racing Ramp.

Ben Andrews was brought to Amerjca from Australia by a wrestler named Al Halt. Halt, a great matman, was a lover of greyhounds and attended the races in Australia where the sport thrives. After defeating all but one of Australia's champions, aft's dog was something of a hero down under.

A match with the Australian champion heavyweight was arranged but it almost fell thru when it came to making financial arrangements.

Haft refused to accept $2500 for his end of the purse. Instead he insisted that the Australian champion wrestle him for a greyhound named Ben Andrews which the Australian champion owned.

"If I win," Haft said, "I'll take Ben Andrews. If you win you can have all of the purse."

The Australian finally agreed and Haft won the match easily. He immediately shipped the dog to his ranch in Nebraska where he was to become famous as a sire.

THE RICH DIRT OF THE EVERGLADES REGION

The soil of the Everglades is pure muck land, and for several miles south of Lake Okeechobee has a depth from six to twelve feet. It is soft and easily tilled, but requires ample fertilization to grow the prodigious crops it will produce.

Most of the best muck land lies in a pocket in the west portion of Palm Beach county, several million acres, and much of it is privately owned or in the hands of controlling interests.

Its development for sugar cane and ramie production is most amazing, which are the main crops of the region. Investments run into the millions and annual crop returns reach similar digits. A new world and a comparatively new production area, 32 varieties of produce shipped in commercial quantities, the richest in all Florida.

Greer Relates The Early History Of Belle Glade

Walter Greer and I found a convenient seating space the other day, and as he was in a mood to talk about early days in the Glades, he being one of the earliest pioneers of the region, and the first Mayor of Belle Glade, I let him go on in his most informational ramblings.

I asked him about the custard apple land of the Glades? He cited that this was quite a sizeable tree, soft in texture fibre when green, but hard as oak when dried and very difficult to cut, and it covered the Glades in hummocks or hammocks, and grew in dense and almost impenetrable growths, added to the luxuriant and spreading morning glory vines. It bore a fruit, filled with many seeds, and between the seeds a most palatable flesh which tasted like custard, and from that the tree got its name in this locality.

Pioneers thought that land covered by the custard apple was superior land and most every settler attempted to secure some of it in his holdings, which made it most costly. Then there was also socalled elder land which was second in choice and selection, and to his own mind superior to the apple land. There is comparatively little of either type of land now available.

Mr. Greer stated that he first bought land out in Section 10, and for several years got just a mere living from its production, but he did grow the first string beans on a commercial basis in Belle Glade. He tried to get a Miami man to back him in the project, but failed. Later he got a small amount of bean seed, grew his crop and then took them to Lauderdale by canal boat and sold them to a dealer for $7.00 a hamper, and the dealer sold them for $15. The first order brought more orders, and that was the start of trafficing in beans from Belle Glade.

The first religious organization in Belle Glade was organized by Mr. Greer, under a clump of custard apple trees, on the present site of the Bailey real estate office, when 25 or 30 persons gathered for the event. The first church was built over on the south canal bank and was used for some time and later abandoned when better quarters were available. The two seats in front of the Murphy drug store are former pews used in this original church.

We wanted a school, so a public subscription of around $125.00 was raised, and sent to the 1-I board at Tallahassee to purchase a site for same. When the deed came back it called for 2 1-2 acres, which composes the present Woman's Club grounds Here we built a combination school, church and recreation hall, its erection being by donation of materials and labor Week days it was used for school, Saturday nights for entertainments and community dances, and on Sundays for church services, and oft time the Saturday night events, and they were merry ones, ran over until the near Sunday morning service hour. The people who danced and played cards were the worshipers on the Sabbath, and they came by boat from all over the Glades.

Mr. Greer has seen Belle Glade grow from its meager crossroad village infancy into the present flourishing, expanding city, and needs to wipe his eyes to really visualize its present unprecedented growth

More than 103,000,000 cans of sardines were packed in California in the 194 season, according to E. H. Bell, vice president of American Can Company.

The food industry must maintain its war time pace in order to meet increased home demand and fill its export obligations in 1946, says John A. Hartford, president of A & P food stores.

According to estimates of B. F. Goodrich technicians, more than 30,000 synthetic rubber compounds were prepared during the war, with about 500 of them likely to have permanent peacetime uses.

CONGRATULATIONS
AND BEST WISHES

FOR

Continued Prosperity

Couch Manufacturing Company

By W. W. KERR, President

We Extend Our Congratulations and Best Wishes

TO THE

United States Sugar Corporation

In the Completion of the

NEW STARCH MILL

At Clewiston

This New Enterprise Ushers in a New Era of Prosperity
for the Everglades in which we are
All Interested

Biscayne Kennel Club

By JOE H. ADAMS

Managing Director

El Comodoro Hotel Miami, Florida

Chalker Construction Company Have Played a Vital Part in Construction of New Starch Mill at Clewiston

The new Starch Mill of the United States Sugar Corporation at Clewiston ushers in a new Era of Prosperity for the Everglades. It will offer employment to a large number and will be the means of support of many families.

From the very outset the Sugar Corporation have endeavored to favor our local Industries in the construction of this Mill for which they deserve and merit the appreciation of this vicinity.

The Chalker Construction Company, of West Palm Beach, well known Construction Firm, has played a vital part in this great project. To them was awarded the contract for the construction of all Buildings and they have performed a remarkable job.

It was this same Firm that built the beautiful Office Building of the Sugar Corporation in Clewiston in 1939. After six years of usage this modern structure stands as a monument to the construction genius of Chalker Construction Company.

The Chalker Construction Company was founded by George A. Chalker, who entered the Construction business in 1924. Mr. Chalker was born in Middleburg, Florida, on February 9th, 1894. He came to West Palm Beach in 1919 as Assistant Chief Engineer for the Florida East Coast Hotel Company.

Under the direction of Mr. Chalker the Firm grew rapidly and was soon engaged in several large Construction jobs, among them being the foundation of the Bell Bomber Plant, at Marietta, Georgia; the Marietta Assembly Plant; Warehouse at Conley, Georgia; the 36th Airport at Miami; a large Housing Project at Macon, Georgia; a large Housing Job for the City of Fort Lauderdale; West Palm Beach and Sarasota; Warehouses at Atlanta General Depot, and the Marietta Aircraft Assembly Plant at Marietta, Georgia.

The Chalker Construction Company employ as many as 1,000 men when going full steam ahead.

The Belle Glade Herald congratulates and felicitates the Chalker Construction Company and recognize in them an outstanding Florida Insitution. We rejoice that the construction of the Buildings of the new Starch Mill was awarded to our worthy neighbor and friend.

CONGRATULATIONS

TO THE

United States Sugar Corporation



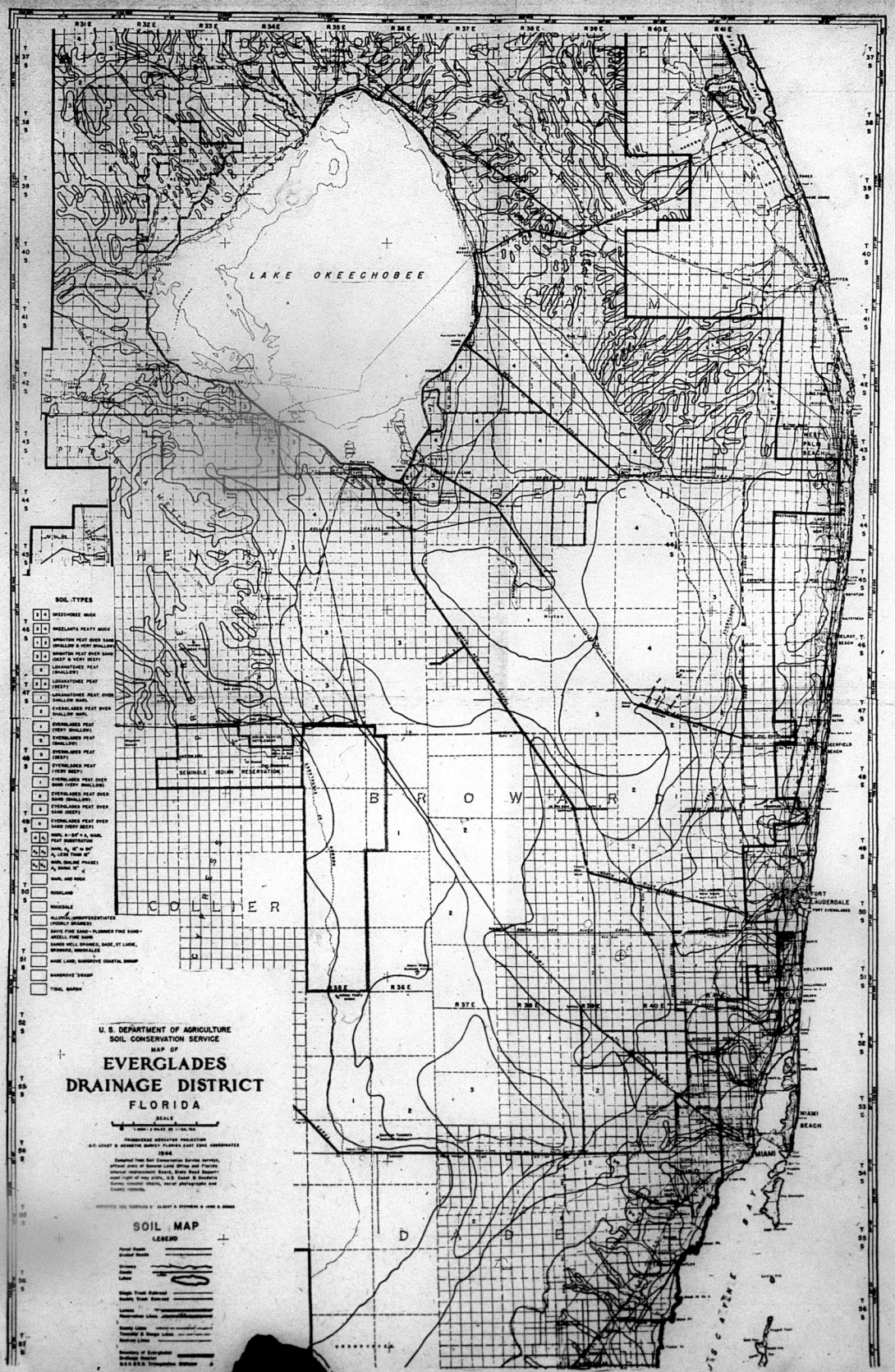
Broward Grain & Supply

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED

GROWERS' SUPPLIES

Poultry and Dairy Supplies

BELLE GLADE - - FLORIDA



The History of Everglades Drainage And Its Present Status

By W. Turner Walkis

As early as the year 1845, the attention of the Government of the United States was officially called to the Everglades of Florida. In that year the Legislature of Florida, by a joint resolution instructed the Senators and Representatives from Florida to press upon the national Congress the importance of examining and surveying the Everglades, with a view to their reclamation.

In 1847 Hon. J. D. Westcott, Jr., United States Senator from Florida, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint an agent to make a reconnaissance and report as to the probable practicability of the work of reclamation, to be laid before Congress at its next session.

On June 18, 1847, Mr. Buckingham Smith, of St. Augustine, was appointed to procure authentic information in relation to what are generally called the "EVER GLADES" on the peninsula of Florida, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability and expediency of draining them.

On June 1, 1848, Mr. Smith transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his report, which was submitted to the Senate on August 10, 1848.

By Act of Congress of September 28, 1850, known as the "Swamp and Overflow Land Grant Act" authority conferred on the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the several states all swamp and overflow lands, as defined by said Act, such conveyances to be by patent upon the request of the governor, vesting the fee simple title to said lands in the state subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof: "Provided, however, that the proceeds of said lands, whether from sale or by direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied, exclusively, as far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming said lands by means of the levies and drains aforesaid."

More than 20,000,000 acres of land, including those embraced within the Everglades, were received by Florida uder the provisions of this Act.

The present Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida were created by an act, approved January 6, 1855, which irrevocably vested in said Trustees the lands granted to the State of Florida under the Swamp and Overflow Land Grant Act, for the purposes and trusts therein set forth.

Until 1879, when Governor Drew vetoed the first attempted railroad land-grant of swamp and overflow lands by the legislature, the Trustees adhered strictly to the terms of the grant by Congress, and in each instance during this period when the legislature sought to divert either the fund, or the lands belonging thereto, to other purposes, such attempted legislation was vetoed.

Beginning in 1879, all legislative acts to grant swamp and overflow lands to railroad companies contained provisions making the grants subject to the trusts and provisions of the act approved January 6, 1855. Of the fifteen million acres granted between 1879 and 1900 to encourage the construction of railroads, the Trustees conveyed title to upward of eight million acres of swamp and overflow lands, in accordance with a policy of regarding such acts as absolute grants of the lands therein described.

To regain management of the Fund by the Trustees, temporarily placed in the hands of the United States Court because of matured obligations for which there were no available funds, four million acres of swamp and overflow lands were sold to Hamilton Disston during the first term of Governor Bloxam, beginning in 1881. The proceeds of this sale were applied to return the entire fund to the control and management of the Trustees.

On February 26, 1881, the Trustees contracted with Disston and others (Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company to drain and reclaim at their own expense and charge all the overflow lands in the State of Florida lying south of Township 23 and east of Peace Creek belonging to the State of Florida or the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund.

The original Disston contract established a drainage area or district embracing approximately nine million acres of land,

Continued on page 6—Sec. J

CONGRATULATIONS . . .

TO THE

U. S. SUGAR CORPORATION

on the opening
of their new

STARCH PLANT

All Raw Sugars Produced by the
U. S. Sugar Corporation Are
Refined by Us Into

Dixie Crystals Sugar

Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

THE HISTORY OF EVERGLADES DRAINAGE AND ITS PRESENT STATUS

Continued from page 1—Sec. J

with the company to receive for its expenditure in drainage operations deeds from the State lands, reclaimed and made fit for cultivation.

tees to alternate sections of

Under this agreement drainage operations began near Kissimmee and were prosecuted for some years, during which time many questions were raised about the drainage operation, resulting in an act of the legislature authorizing the governor to appoint a committee to investigate the quantity of land reclaimed for the state and other matters.

As a result of the extensive investigation and report of this committee, comprised of Messrs. J. J. Daniel, W. H. Davison and John Bradford, the Disston contract was amended August 17, 1888, to give the company one acre of land for each twenty-five cents expended on the reclamation program. The change in the contract pemitted drainage opeations to be carried on in the Kissimmee Valley and the only canals dug in the Everglades area were one connecting Caloosahatchee River with Lake Okeechobee (Three Mile) and one extending south from Lake Okeechobee into the Glades without outlet. Work under the Disston contract ceased about 1889.

By 1900, statutory grants to railroads, canal transportation companies, and other disposition of the swamp and overflow lands of the fund had already absorbed not only nearly all of the lands in the Everglades, but nearly all similar lands in the State. Legislative land grants were so numerous and so conflicting that frequently tracts or grants overlapped, or lands were called for which did not even exist. During the early part of 1901, representatives of various railroad companies made demand for hearings before the Trustees, to settle questions of priorities between claimants under railroad land-grant acts.

As the result of a sale by the Trustees to Neill C Wade of approximately 100,000 acres of land, proceeds to be used for drainage work, the railroad companies brought suit to recover the lands or the proceeds arising from the sale, and challenged the power of the Trustees to sell the lands and use the proceeds for any other purpose than to turn the money over to the railroad claimants.

These conditions led to an investigation of the whole subject matter and history of the Internal Improvement Fund, resulting in the adoption by the Trustees of a resolution asserting a superior title to the lands in the fund over that of the railroad claimants under subsequent and residuary legislative enactments, and declaring it to be the fixed determination and policy of the Trustees to defend the title to the lands for the purpose of performing the trust of drainage and reclamation.

Upon announcement of this decision and the refusal of the Trustees to execute deeds under or by virtue of any railroad land-grant act, numerous suits were instituted, and active litigation to compel the issuance of such deeds was started by the railroad companies in 1902.

During the Jennings administration, ending January 1, 1905, no deeds were executed by the Trustees, either voluntarily or under compulsion by the courts.

In a test case, tacitly agreed upon by all the railroad companies, and so presented, application was made before Judge Swayne to enjoin the Trustees from the exercise of any discretionary power over the fund or any disposition of any of the lands for any purpose other than to deed them to railroad companies under their respective land grants made by the legislature.

With the Trustees claiming the power to do all of the things complained of and full discretion to sell and dispose of the lands, and to use the proceeds for purposes of drainage and reclamation, the whole fund, its management and disposition, were involved and dependent upon the outcome of this suit.

A decision expressly upholding the contention of the Trustees and the policy adopted in 1901 was rendered by Judge Swayne on May 2, 1907.

In the latter part of 1902, Governor Jennings had much data compiled relating to the feasibility and practicability of draining the Everglades, the topography, rainfall, watershed, and elevations above sea level, showing the normal level of Lake Okeechobee to be 20.42 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. In his message to the legislature of 1903 major reference was made to the nature and character of the soil, its fertility and growths thereon, naming the principal drainage outlets to be deepened by the cutting of canals from Lake Okeechobee to both the Gulf and Atlantic Ocean.

In March, 1903, application was made to the Federal government for patent to the State of Florida for the lands comprising the Everglades, and on April 29, 1903, the patent was issued.

The actual start of what might be termed the present drainage program was hastened by the contention raised in the suit of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, to the effect that the Trustees were not performing any of the trusts required of them under the law. As soon as Governor Jennings' term as Governor had expired, he was appointed general counsel of the Trustees and recommended to Governor Broward an immediate start of dredging work in the Miami River, because of the serious threat to the Trustees' legal position from this contention and proof that during his administration no funds had been spent for drainage.

The drainage tax law, enacted by the 1905 legislature to provide additional funds to insure the drainage and reclamation of the Everglades, was declared unconstitutional by the United States Court. The basis of this unfavorable decision was the delegation of authority by the Legislature to the Board of Drainage Commissioners to, first, establish drainage districts and to fix the boundaries thereof, and, second, to levy an acreage tax not exceeding 10 cents per acre per annum to be fixed annually by the Board.

An amended drainage law, adopted by the 1907 legislature, describing the boundaries of the district, and levying a tax of 5 cents per acre annually, including the year 1907, was sustained by the United States circuit court of appeals, and the litigation was then amicably settled between the litigants, resulting in the appointment of J. O. Wright, chief drainage engineer, and the Furst Clark Construction Company's contract for the drainage of the Everglades.

In the suits seeking to enjoin the collection of a drainage tax and to have the law declared unconstitutional, the most difficult problem and matter from the State's standpoint was the charge that theer was insufficient technical information touching the feasibility and practicability of the drainage of the Everglades to sustain a special assessment and the expenditure of public money.

To meet this charge, request was made to the United States Department of Agriculture for assistance, and the Secretary ordered an investigation by the office of Experiment Stations, to obtain the most reliable and competent information that could be procured. The report was prepared by J. C. Wright, supervising drainage engineer.

The right of the State School Fund, under the State Constitution, to 25 per cent of the proceeds of the sales of all public lands, including swamp and overflow, was determined in February 1909, and an accounting made on all prior sales by the Trustees.

Other accomplishments during the administration of Governor Broward towards the reclamation of the Everglades, included the construction of four dredges and several important sales of Everglades lands, particularly the one to R. J. Bolles, providing a million dollar fund for the work.

Major accomplishments during the four year period, 1909 to 1912, included, first, an agreement with the large land owners to dismiss all suits pending in the Supreme Court of the United States to enjoin the collection of the 5 cent acreage tax, and to pay all drainage taxes thereafter; second, an increase from four to eight in the number of dredges at work; and third, widespread sales of lands increasing the demand for a more rapid rate of progress with the reclamation program.

In response to this demand, the 1913 Legislature enacted the law creating Everglades Drainage District, levying a graduated system of acreage taxes in accordance with benefits, with authority for the District to issue bonds supported by the proceeds of the acreage tax levies.

The investigation of the Florida Everglades Engineering Commission (Isham Randolph report) was completed in October, 1913, and the recommendations of this report have served as the basis of all subsequent drainage work.

During the following eighteen year period from 1913 to 1931, Everglades Drainage District was able, from the proceeds of

Continued on page 1—Sec. K

CONGRATULATIONS
TO THE
United States Sugar Corporation
FOR
Taking the Lead
IN
Developing a New Industry
FOR THE
EVERGLADES

Shawnee Farms
Clewiston, Florida

Congratulations to

The United States Sugar Corporation

In the Completion of the
NEW STARCH PLANT

Port Everglades Refrigerating Co.
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

TELEPHONES:
Miami 3-2811 Ft. Lauderdale 3146-7-8

Railroad Trackage *Shipside Location* *80-Car Storage Capacity* *Cooler Service*

We Extend Our Congratulations and Best Wishes to

CLARENCE R. BITTING

And His Associates of

UNITED STATES SUGAR CORPORATION

Upon the Completion of Another Great Project

The Starch House

The United States Sugar Corporation has demonstrated the possibilities inherent in the sound development of the Everglades by private enterprise.

This new industry is another major contribution in the further development of the Everglades area.

It is fitting that we, as citizens of the State of Florida, pay tribute to Clarence R. Bitting and his associates of United States Sugar Corporation for this new achievement as a progressive step toward making the Everglades the agro-industrial empire of the south.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1945

RESOURCES			LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts		$ 4,518,622.07	Capital Stock	$ 200,000.00
Overdrafts		232.74	Surplus and Undivided Profits	587,730.22
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		143,195.30	Reserves	181,244.71
Federal Reserve Bank Stock		18,000.00		
Other Resources		13,589.81		
U. S. Government Obligations	$19,809,175.94			
Other Marketable Bonds	207,507.13			
Cash and Due from Banks	6,366,833.06	26,383,516.13	Deposits	30,108,181.12
TOTAL		$31,077,156.05	TOTAL	$31,077,156.05

Atlantic National Bank of West Palm Beach

MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
AFFILIATED WITH ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK OF JACKSONVILLE, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

CLEMATIS AT OLIVE

The Bank was opened for business March 25, 1929, with Capital at $100,000, Surplus $25,000, Undivided Profits $5,000 and Deposits $236,097.93.

At the present time our Capital structure has been increased to where we now have Capital Stock of $200,000, Surplus and Undivided Profits $508,104.61, Reserves $118,403.08, Deposits have increased to $23,360,658.02.

The Bank at the time of its organization was headed by Mr. E W. Lane, one of the country's outstanding bankers.

The Atlantic National Bank of West Palm Beach is affiliated with The Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville, Jacksonville, Florida, the largest bank in the State, from the standpoint of Capital Funds and Deposits

The Atlantic National Bank of West Palm Beach is prepared to extend every conceivable banking service and has always been interested and played a major roll in the sound development of Palm Beach County. Its Directors are composed of the following:

C. W. CARROLL
President Palm Beach Mercantile Co.

R. L. CHASTAIN
Grower, Packer and Shipper
Canal Point, Florida

J. B. CLEARY
Pres. Cleary Bros. Construction Co.

GEORGE W. COLEMAN
Attorney

J. A. CRANFORD
Vice-Pres. The Atlantic National Bank
Jacksonville

ALF R. NIELSEN
President Alfar Creamery Co.

L. D. SIMON
Attorney

H. C. SMITH
President

G. E. THERRY
Chairman of the Board

L. A. VALIER
Palm Beach

An Interesting History Of Glades Education Progress

In 1913 there were two white settlers in what is now South Bay, two fishermen by the name of Chase and Van Ness. The Lockmiller family came into this region in 1913 to find a few hardy pioneers along the lake shore in the present vicinity of Bean City. The first five settlers of Okeelanta also landed at the Okeelanta site in 1913, among whom the names of Lawrence E. Will and Sam Copper are familiar to all. About that time the Forbes family and others settled on Ritta Island and along the lake shore.

It was not long until sufficient women and children had come to the then wild custard apple Everglades to demand a school. The first school at this end of the lake was located at Okeelanta which soon became a flourishing settlement. Children from along the lake shore rowed down the North New River Canal to Okeelanta and back each day to attend the Okeelanta school for the first few terms.

The first school in South Bay was opened by John Wyse in 1919 in a small school house on the bank of the canal near where the big drainage district pump now stands. The Bare Beach settlement also early had a school of its own and a little later there was a one room school on Ritta Island and another at Lake Harbor, each with a nice little group of children.

As the little settlement at South Bay grew in numbers, a school site was obtained over in the new townsite near the Community Church buildings. Two rooms, and finally three rooms, were in operation with three teachers who divided the various grades among themselves. Under the direction of the County Superintendent of Schools, Joe A. Youngblood, and V. C. Denton, local trustee, the equipment was gradually becoming more adequate and the teachers were secured with as much training as possible.

It was difficult to get teachers from outside as they hesitated to come to such a pioneer community and live under such primitive conditions, so a number of the early teachers were from among the settlers, among whom were Mrs. Maude Hartline, now postmistress; Mrs. Maggie Goodbread, Mrs. Mary Farnum, Miss Eunice Farnum, now Mrs. Eunice Gay, home demonstration agent of Brevard county; Miss Alice Forbes, now Mrs. F. W. Mutchler; Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Hardy. These are familiar names and faces to many still living in the town of South Bay. The Hardys came in time to witness the hurricane of 1926 and remained to teach the first school after the storm of 1928, which demolished the three room school building. The teacherage, however, was salvaged and made habitable for a school in the spring of 1929.

Since all school buildings in the vicinity had been destroyed in the hurricane of September 1928, it was decided to consolidate the schools at South Bay. The district was bonded and a modern six room school building with large auditorium and offices was erected on the present school site. The building was stucco finish on the outside and plastered throughout on the inside. John Wyse again returned to the community as school principal with five teachers under him among whom were F. B. Nance, Ned Kocher and Wilma Valley.

Pupils now attended the South Bay Consolidated School from Bare Beach, Lake Harbor, Bean City, South Bay, Okeelanta, Belle Glade and Browns Farm, busses being run to bring the children to and from the school. The old school building was again converted into a housing unit for the men teachers.

The first Parent Teacher Association was formed in 1930 with Mrs. V. C. Denton as president, and has continued active with varying success down to the present. The first association was chiefly concerned with the landscaping of the grounds of the new school, and playground equipment, but soon took over the health program which it continues to push and still actively oversees. It also interested itself in securing a library, in adult study courses, in securing scenery and equipment for the stage, and of later years with the school cafeteria and is now buying a moving picture projector and a radio for the school.

The South Bay Parent Teacher Association under direction of Miss Lou Willa Honaker, school nurse, County Superintendent Joe A. Youngblood, and Mrs. W. H. Rawle, health chairman, established the first health center in Palm Beach county. A three room cottage was donated by the county school board which was remodeled and equipped with community funds and community cooperation for the purpose and served as community health clinic, club room for P.T.A., Home Demonstration Club, Girl Scouts, 4H Club work and many community gatherings and parties for many years. It has now been closed to the community by action of the County Board of Public Instruction for some three years.

Belle Glade soon felt the need of their own school and after sending their children to South Bay for two or three years, established a school of their own which relieved the crowded South Bay school of the Belle Glade and Brown Farm pupils. The people of Lake Harbor, as their community grew, felt that it would be better if their youngest children did not have to go by bus and so a primary school housing the first three grades was established at Lake Harbor with two teachers.

High school pupils from the Hendry county line around the south end of the lake continued to attend the Pahokee high school until 1942 when Belle Glade built their new high school building, graduating their first class in 1943. Senior high students now attend that school with elementary and junior high through the eighth grade continuing to attend the South Bay schools.

Three new junior high rooms and a large modern school cafeteria have been added to the building in recent years. Harold E. Emery was the principal last year. Other teachers were Miss Alma Murphy, junior high; Mrs. Edytha Eckman, sixth grade; Mrs. O. H. Martin, fifth grade; Mrs. Olga Hardy, third and fourth grades; Mrs. E. M. Parsons, first and second grades. Mrs. Q. A. Keen, assisted by Mrs. Jack Warren, operate the school cafeteria throughout the school years which is patronized by approximately one hundred pupils and teachers.

Building Up Cattle Ranges

The past five years have seen the cattle industry in this area progress from the experimental stage to the most outstanding cattle fattening program in the state. Many ideas of five years ago have been abandoned and through experience and the process of elimination the local cattlemen now have knowledge of the best grasses for fattening cattle, insect control and other information pertinent to production of good grade beef.

The local cattlemen have learned that well-bred cattle are important for successful operation of the industry and find the Brahma blooded stock more adaptable to this locality. Many of the owners have registered herds of pedigreed Brahmas for breeding purposes, and on all roads leading into Belle Glade you will see these contented animals grazing peacefully on the luscious pasture produced by the rich black muck soil of the Everglades.

Feeling the need of concentrated buying and marketing of cattle in this area, a group of the local cattlemen have formed the Everglades Cattlemen's Cooperative Association for the purpose of stabilizing the industry through cooperation. Its membership is composed of newcomers and old timers who can recall when there were only about five hundred cattle on the muck. There are now approximately 6,000 cattle and consensus of opinion promises 100,000 cattle being pastured in this area by 1950.

Through the full cooperation of the local experiment station and Department of Agriculture Research Bureau, information is available for those who are interested in the cattle fattening program.

What Science Laboratories Have Found For Glades Uses

Plastics, commercial alcohol and other solvents, corrugated board and linen paper, vegetable oils, fats and proteins, may be among new cellulose products from the Everglades in the future, Josiah Ferris, Jr., assistant to President Clarence R. Bitting of the U. S. Sugar Corp., told members of the Jacksonville Rotary club at a recent meeting.

Studies have been concluded on the production of these products from present and proposed crops, Ferris said. He pointed out that research and experiments are being conducted constantly by the sugar company to improve existing crops and products and to develop new ones.

"For years," he declared, "the Everglades has had fertile soil, adequate rainfall and abundance of sunshine, but without applied agricultural research, the transmutation of sun, soil and water into sugar, molasses, root starch, lemon grass oil, ramie, beef cattle and stock feed now being produced would not be possible."

From a single stalk of lemon grass accidentally shipped to the company from Java with samples of other grasses, research made it possible to propagate seed sufficient to plant over a thousand acres, he said, providing the only source of supply in this country. Before the war, the oil was imported from the Orient for use in flavorings and in the manufacture of perfumes, soap, paint and varnish.

Laboratory technicians developed more than a half million seedling varieties of sugar cane to produce the ten or twelve varieties suited to the Everglades, with yields equal to any in the world, he said. Further experiments are being conducted to produce an ideal sugar cane that need not be replanted but once every twenty years.

Referring to the Everglades as an "ideal sugar bowl," he stated that Everglades farmers could increase their sugar output to a half million tons, providing employment for 78,000 people, provided the government would give definite assurance that never again would they be forced to plow under growing crops of sugar cane. Farmers hesitate to spend large sums of money for new cane plantings without this assurance, he said.

As Everglades lands are improved, opportunities will unfold for large and small enterprises in agriculture, and for the processing and manufacturing of various commodities, he concluded.

THE HISTORY OF EVERGLADES DRAINAGE AND ITS PRESENT STATUS

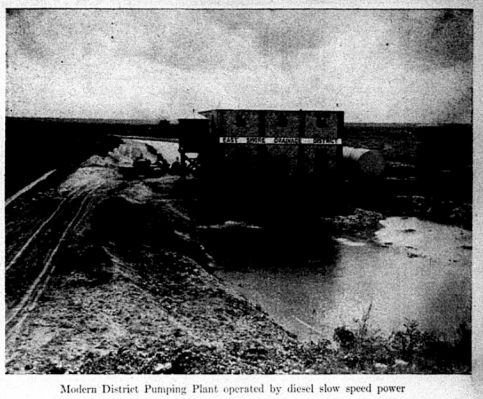
Continued from page 3—Sec. J

bonds, direct application of taxes and advances from the Trustees to excavate 440 miles of canal, 47 miles of protective levee around Lake Okeechobee, and to complete 16 locks, at a total cost of eighteen million dollars.

The financial stability of the District during this period was in large measure due to the policy of the Trustees of purchasing all tax certificates sold for the non-payment of taxes by private owners, resulting in a 100 per cent collection of all taxes levied.

The depletion of Trustee funds derived from land sales, and many related factors including the collapse of the Florida "boom," the hurricanes of 1926 and 1928 and national economic conditions caused a default on January 1, 1931, on the scheduled payments against the outstanding bonded indebtedness. The period from 1931 to date has been one of endless litigation, accompanied by a complete cessation of all construction and with very little maintenance work by the District.

Chapter 20658, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1941, is that under which Everglades Drainage District now operates. The purpose of the acreage tax, as set forth in this Act, is to enable the Board "to pay the principal of and interest on all obligations of Everglades Drainage District heretofore incurred and now outstanding, and any refunding bonds hereafter issued." Except for the one-half mill ad valorem tax, provided to pay "the cost of administering the affairs of the said District generally," there are no funds available for either maintenance or the construction of new reclamation facilities.



Modern District Pumping Plant operated by diesel slow speed power

Glades Schools Are Expanding

The very rapid growth of this community is shown in the growth from 250 pupils in 1930 with 6 rooms and 6 teachers to the present with 785 pupils in 22 rooms besides the library and a band house for band practices, and 33 teachers.

The building of four additional rooms to the high school is now in progress. When this new addition to the building is completed, two additional teachers will be added, making a total of 35 teachers.

The school set-up is an elementary school, junior high and senior high. The high school was accredited by the Southern Association of High Schools and Colleges for the 1942-1943 term, the first year it operated as a regular high school, and the second time such has occurred in the State of Florida. The Southern Association of High Schools and Colleges requires that at least 75 per cent of the teachers hold a college degree. All teachers in Belle Glade High School hold a degree.

The present school plant is located on a site of seven acres and recently the School Board purchased a tract of twenty-two and one-half acres, where eventually a new high school building will be erected and the present high school building will be converted into an elementary school building.

The school has a very fine cafeteria, sponsored by the P. T. A., where about 500 children are fed daily at the noon hour.

The agricultural department, the commercial department, the home economics department, as well as the science laboratory, are well equipped and a great many students take advantage of the training available in these departments. Other departments are English, Social Studies, Mathematics and Foreign Languages.

One of the finest football fields anywhere and the best lighted one in the country, is now located on the site purchased for the new high school plant. The high school has a football team of which the community is justly proud.

WE CONGRATULATE

The United States Sugar Corporation

On the Completion of their New

STARCH MILL

At Clewiston and on this occasion express our unbounded faith in the future prosperity of the Everglades

Palm Beach Broadcasting Corporation

By CHARLES E. DAVIS, President

CONGRATULATIONS

TO THE

U. S. Sugar Corporation

On the Completion of the Fine New

STARCH MILL

Which we are happy to announce, has been

"Topped Off" with a

GENUINE RUBEROID BONDED ROOF

Applied by

HENDERSON ROOFING WORKS

It is a privilege to be identified with this superb project typifying the Corporation's spirit of industrial pioneering which is so important to the development of the Glades Area—and to the economic future of Florida as a whole

The Ruberoid Co.
Mobile - Baltimore

Henderson, Inc.
West Palm Beach

Our Compliments and Best Wishes

TO THE

United States Sugar Corporation

Their Efforts Have Brought Into Realization Another of the Unlimited Possibilities of the Glades

Nocatee-Manatee Crate Company

Mills at Nocatee, Florida, and Manatee, Florida

Main Office NOCATEE, FLORIDA

E. C. WELLES, President

G. PIERCE WOOD, Vice-President and General Manager

H. T. DAVIS, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

CONGRATULATIONS

TO THE

United States Sugar Corporation

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF

BANK OF PAHOKEE

At the Close of Business

December 31, 1945

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$1,023,435.10
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		3,000.00
United States Bonds	$1,107,100.00	
State, County and Municipal Bonds	86,175.00	
Stocks	5,000.00	
Cash on Hand and Due from Banks	$2,110,117.64	$3,308,392.64
TOTAL		$4,334,827.74

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 50,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Undivided Profits and Reserve	64,180.56
Dividend Payable January 2, 1946	5,925.00
Deposits	$4,114,722.18
TOTAL	$4,334,827.74

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Ramie Promised To Be Wealth Crop Of The Glades

Thousands of Acres of the Prized "Weed" To Be Produced

Aside from the statement that Ramie is a member of the nettle family and produces a fine fiber, most of the information found in a dictionary or encyclopedia is incomplete and incorrect.

It is said the Chinese produced ramie fiber centuries before cotton was commonly used. You have been able to buy Chinese linen, which was from ramie fiber; China grass has long been a purchasable item. The Chinese and other orientals, stripped the bark and woody pulp from the fiber with their fingers, or by dragging the stem across a knife blade.

It is reported from some sections of the orient that the fiber is washed in the streams immediately after it has been removed from the stem, and we know now that this washing removed a greater part of the gums. The gums, if allowed to remain in the fiber, cause deterioration and greatly lessen qualities.

Ramie was first brought to the Glades by Dr. Allison from Arlington Station; Dr. Neller worked for several years on fertilizer, cultivation and checking for types. From the selections at the Station the Newport Sugar Company 1,500 acre farm will be planted; the 300 acres at the Prison Farm are of the same variety, as is the 20 acre plot at the Brown Farm.

Ramie holds out hope as a major crop—an in-between crop—to provide that year round employment that most farmers need to build up a permanent group of laborers.

Ramie is a natural for the Glades, and more especially for the sawgrass, rather than the tight custard apple land, for there are many wild ramie plants growing in the muck lands.

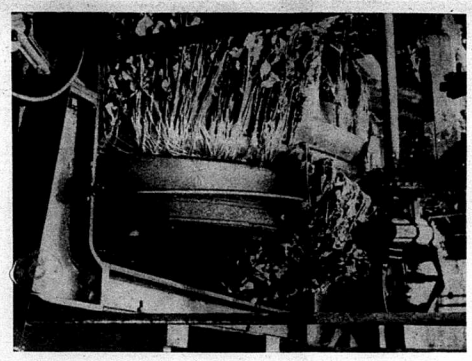
The cold weather usually here in the winter time is healthy for the growth of ramie—it has a dormant period which is assured by the mid-winter frosts of the Glades. In the tropical islands where it grows continuously seldom is a stalk better than five feet in height. Ramie planted last July and Augst east of Canal Point was being harvested on June 1st and measured seven feet tall.

Despite the scarcity of coal and the all-out war effort in England experiments have been carried on there to produce hybrids of a high fiber for use in India. England now uses ramie for web straps, harness and all shroud lines for parachutes. Germany has used ramie extensively for years.

An interesting strategic war use of ramie figer is reported as having been developed in England, where, during this war, it is being successfully used for fire hose and for flexible water mains. Interruption in flax production and the shortage of rubber produced a serious lack of the materials normally used for making fire hose. The British, who had appreciated the strategic value of ramie somewhat earlier than we, had been buying up the visible supply of this fiber since early in the war and had found that ramie fiber produces an excellent fire hose, or flexible water main, that could be made in surprisingly large sizes. It is reported that when fire mains were broken in bombing attacks, emergency sections of flexible water pipe made of 100 percent woven ramie fiber in diameters up to 14 inches were successfully employed to maintain water supply for fire fighting. These flexible water mains were untreated with rubber or other waterproofing materials. Service was maintained at ordinary working pressure without leakage. The hose is said to have given off a fine mist when the water was first turned on, but when the fabric had become thoroughly wet, there was no more leakage.



Bailing fiber ready for shipment to plant for removal of resins, and on to be made into usable items.



A decorticator stripping the leaves and refuse from the stalk; half the plant is processed and then ends reversed.

Ramies is used in this country by the navy for shaft packing due to its high absorption qualities, its high tensile strength and resistance to abrasion; it is used for cordage. When mixed with rayon it makes a cloth that retains its strength when wet as against the complete loss of rayon alone; it reduces the skrinkage of wool to a neglible degree, it strengthens cotton; it works well with linen.

Unusual durability results in heavy fabrics for automobile upholstery; mixed with wool for rug makers a sheen and quality unsurpassed results. Ramie may be worked on cotton carders, spinners and looms and used by itself. The waste from the carders makes the finest and most absorbent surgical dressings known that will not lint.

When made into rope, you need only half the size of a cotton or hemp rope, depending on the use to which rope is put. Ramie rope used in a block and tackle would probably be very poor. Water makes it three times stronger and it loses none of its qualities by being alternately wet and dried in salt water.

Users of laminated plastics find it unmatchable as a base for their work.

Ramie leaves and tops have demonstrated on numerous tests gummed fibre there is the be- per cent protein, with about 16 per cent fiber, 7.5 per cent fats and 4.5 per cent ash and lime. A forty ton annual per acre yield of green arelal plant will produce approximately three tons of this dried material. A reference to price lists for high protein cattle feed will indicate the value of this product.

It has been estimated that there are potentially 400 pounds of gums per acre to be recovered. How, when and how economically this will be recovered is a question for the future.

With all the good things known about the growth of the plant and the utility of the degummed fiiber there is the belief among those who know most about ramie in the Glades that it is still in the experimental stages.

Mr. Jas. Dempsey, of the Newport Corporation, who is in charge of the Canal Point undertaking, is the authority for most of the facts given above, but still does not wish to see small farmers dive into the production of ramie until a more practicable decorticator, or harvester and decorticator have been evolved by the experimentors. "There are too many things we don't know about producing this fiber yet," he says.

Thousands of acres in the Glades are destined to be used for growing ramie, he believes, but, as he says, "When you go to move a ton of green stalk to produce 60 to 75 pounds of fiber you must know just how best to handle it before undertaking the job." Small decorticators undoubtedly will be on the market before many years so that small farms may take advantage of the off-season crop.

The best information available indicates that the ramie crop is remarkably free from insect pests or blights and not subject to scourges such as the cotton boll weevil There is a leaf roller, pyrausta theatsalis, which attacks the leaves of mature plants but does not affect the fiber.

"There have been several interested parties in the Glades who have followed the Experiment Station's work on ramie closely and have cooperated with them on plots larger than we had available.

Those who insist that they know least about what should be known concerning types, planting, fertilization, cultivation are the ones who have done most work on ramie in the Glades.

The Newport Company has been working with ramie for years before the war, in Alabama, but have transferred their major operation to the Glades; officials of the Sugar Company have also carried on continuous experiments; a six or seven year old twenty acre plot of ramie is growing at the Brown Farm; others have spasmodically enthused.

All of these field trials, coupled with the Station's scientific and closely recorded trials have resulted in a way of conducting most field operations commonly accepted as up-to-date methods subject to proof of better ways.

The plant is propagated from the roots, in this area. From 2 acres of three to four year old roots Newport planted 500 acres with a good stand with not a little better than 6,000 plants per acre, or an 81 to 1 ratio. Older roots will undoubtedly produce 100 to 1. Indications are that root bind will develop in ten to twelve years because of the dense matting. Present theories are that this can be remedied by taking strips out.

Approximately the same fertilizer is used as on cane and raw sawgrass is preferred over willow elder or custard apple. Three hundred pounds of potash, manganese and copper with some zinc is recommended.

Several months later planting in 3 or 4 foot row water control the root system will spread to point of closing in the middles. It is advisable to run down the first two or three growths to encourage the spreading. When the middles close cultivation is eliminated.

Evidence points to an average of 35 to 40 tons per acre per year as yield of the aerial plant. Forty to 50 per cent of the total green plant is leaves and tons which teste demonstrate are about 24 per cent protein after a loss of 50 per cent in drying. Sixty to 75 pounds of dried fiber is indicated per ton of green plants.

Ordinary hemp reapers and binders with adjustments have been used to cut and bundle the stalks. Hand feeding has been employed in all successful decorticators to date.

Experience has shown that water control should be particularly efficient. Studies are being made, but evidence so far indicates that sawgrass land should be moled and ditches at least each eighth of a mile.

It is commonly accepted that the Glades is the most advantageous section known to grow the plant; decorticating is done successfully by hand feeding; degumming is an ordinary chemical procedure; 24 per cent protein content of tops and leaves lend high hopes to cattle feed producers.

In a lot of uses ramie fiber stands alone without near equals; it adds advantages to rayon, cotton, wool, and linen when mixed in proper proportions—there is a demand for millions of pounds annually.

Continued on page 3—Sec. M



The fiber coming from the decorticater

Southern States Land & Timber Corporation

GEO. F. BENSEL, President

601-2 Harvey Building West Palm Beach, Florida

INVESTORS DEVELOPERS

We own and offer for sale large areas of Everglades and Flat Woods Lands in Palm Beach and Martin Counties. Several choice locations in Upper Glades

Mr. Clarence R. Bitting, President,
United States Sugar Corporation,
Clewiston, Florida.

Dear Mr. Bitting:

We are glad to join with many others in complimenting you on the the completion of the Starch Mill which means so much to the entire Everglades area.

The writer knows of your deep interest in the development of the Glades and wishes to extend to you our congratulations and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

LYKES BROTHERS, Inc.

By J. W. Lykes, President

Tampa, Florida

Congratulations and Best Wishes

TO THE

United States Sugar Corporation

Upon the Completion of Their New

STARCH MILL

From

A Material Supplier

Who Also Says

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

And

HOLD WHAT YOU BUY

Congratulations . . .



THE UNITED STATES SUGAR CORPORATION, under the leadership of Clarence R. Bitting and Jay W. Moran, have, by their vision and hard work, brought to the Glades Area an industry with boundless possibilities.

To the Sugar Corporation and all who have been responsible for its steady growth, we say again to you, "CONGRATULATIONS" and may the days ahead bring further success for your splendid Industry.

Inter County Telephone & Telegraph Company

Development of Water Control in the Everglades

By R. O. COUCH

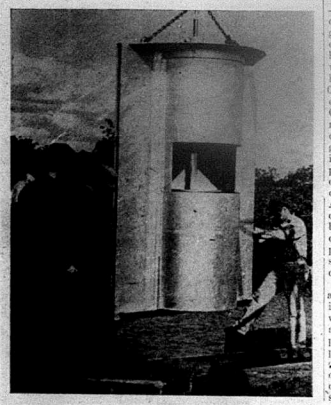
Fellow, Fla. Eng. Society

Drainage and irrigation is possibly of more importance to the Everglades than any other highly cultivated large area of land in the world, because of the high water content of the muck soil and the necessity of maintaining a proper water content in order to successfully produce crops.

About 1930 the writer observed some of the crude pumps in use in the Everglades and realized the value of individual water control with efficient pumps, the pumps then in use consisted mostly, of a square wooden flume set at an angle of approximately 30 degrees, with a long shaft extending thru the flume and a boat propeller mounted on the submerged end of the shaft, this arrangement, driven by belt or by an old auto engine connected to the propeller shaft by universal joints, under low heads delivered a lot of water, but at higher heads the efficiency and quantity of water fell off rapidly, and under any conditions the efficiency was very low, also the mechanical construction was not very dependable.

In addition to the boat propeller pumps there were some crude centrifugal type pumps being used, one of these was installed at the Everglades Experiment Station. A test of this pump revealed that it had an actual "pool to pool" efficiency of 17 per cent. Just a word here about "pool to pool" efficiency. Most pump manufacturers rate their pumps on a dynamic basis, that is, the pump is credited with the velocity and friction losses which, in a poorly designed pump, may be very high, and such a pump could have a very high dynamic efficiency and a very low "pool to pool" efficiency. The user of a pump is not interested in friction, velocity, etc. What he wants is a pump that will deliver the most water with the least horse power from his suction pool to his discharge pool.



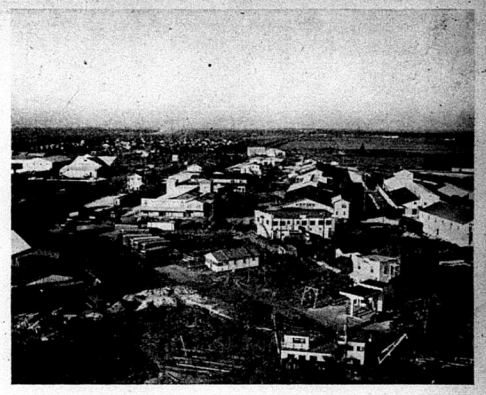


In order to produce an efficient pump to suit the Everglades conditions, the writer constructed at Grant, Fla., a hydraulic laboratory equipped with a Parschall venturi flume having a capacity of 400 to 22,000 gallons per minute This type of flume was developed at the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, and is highly accurate. Electric meters, head gauges, tail gauges, etc., were installed so that the power input, head, and amount of water delivered by a pump under test could be accurately ascertained. A lot of experimental work was done on various types of turbine pumps with a gradual increase in efficiency and improvement in mechanical construction, self cleaning features, cutless underwater bearings, etc.

The first pumps sold were of a 45 degree angle type, as shown in plate No. 1. These pumps were easy to install, efficient, and are still used in many places where it is necessary to pump water in one direction only, or where it is desired to deliver water over a dike or ditch bank without the necessity of making an opening thru the bank. With some pumps in actual operation the conditions to be met were more apparent. It was clear that to successfully handle individual water control, that the pumps must be capable of delivering water for irrigation or removing water for drainage, so that the user could have complete control of his water table. To meet this condition an angle type pump was mounted on a panel, which was designed to slide into slots provided in a dam. With this arrangement, the entire panel unit could be lifted and reinstalled in a reversed position so that water could be delivered in either direction. While these panel pumps answered the question to some extent, the reversal of the pumping not only required the panel pump to be reversed but the power unit had to be shifted. All of this involved considerable trouble. The next pump designed to meet this condition and patented by the writer, was a turbine pump installed on a diaphragm separating a suction chamber from a discharge chamber. Both the suction and discharge chambers were provided with two openings controlled by gates or flash boards so that the direction of flow thru the pump could be controlled by these gates or flash boards, so that the pump could deliver water on or off the land simply by changing the position of the gates or flash boards. In this design there was ample room to provide proper venturi sections for the intake and discharge of the pump so that velocity and friction losses were reduced to a minimum, thus giving the pump a very high pool to pool efficiency. A great number of these pumps are in use in the Everglades and have contributed greatly to the exploitation of this fertile area. Plate No. 2 shows one of these pumps installed in a concrete foundation.

The last pump patented by the writer is shown in plate No. 3. This pump is similar to the two-way pump but is a complete two-way unit combined in one pump that is designed to slip into slots provided in a steel, concrete or other type of dam. Plate No. 3 shows this pump being installed for the U. S. Sugar Corp. in a steel piling dam. The design of this pump provided a steel panel in which is placed a cylindrical pump housing having a diaphragm separating the suction chamber from the discharge chamber. The pumping unit is installed thru this diaphragm. Only one opening is provided for the suction chamber and one for the discharge chamber, the openings being directly opposite. The cylindrical housing is so designed that it can be easily turned in its panel mounting, thus by turning this housing one half turn, the direction of the flow thru the pump is reversed without any change being necessary. Back flow thru the pump is prevented by a conical balanced valve plate which closes the pump discharge when the pump is not in operation. Gravity flow thru the pump can be accomplished by turning the cylindrical housing one quarter turn.

The mechanical improvements of these pumping units have gone hand in hand with the hydraulic development, and it is safe to say that the individual water control in the Everglades of Florida is the best in the world. The crops produced under the individual water control system fully justify the above statement. However, individual water control must be supplementary to a general water control system.



Packinghouse Area of Belle Glade

One of the first individual water control systems installed in the early thirties by the Asparagus Plantations, of which the late P. G. Bishop was president, was made on a 160 acre tract of land near Belle Glade. This installation consisted of two panel type pumps, one driven by an electric motor controlled by a float switch so that when the water reached a predetermined level the pump would be started and would remove water from the land. This pump had a capacity of 4,000 gallons per minute; the other pump had a capacity of 10,000 gallons per minute and was driven by an electric motor with a manual switch. The asparagus was set in rows four to five feet apart, and between these rows the company had planted beans on about 90 acres. The beans were about ready to be picked one Saturday, but the price of beans was down to 60c per crate and the company decided they might just as well give the crop to any one that would take the beans off the land, so they all went to Palm Beach to spend the evening. That night it started to rain and before the rain was over, 9 inches had fallen. The automatic float started the small pump as soon as the water started to rise. The owners of the plantation, as soon as they saw there was a heavy rain, returned and started the large pump. The result was that they saved most of the 90 acres of beans, while all other beans in the Everglades were lost. The price of beans soared, and the crop they were going to give away netted them several thousand dollars. This was really the start of individual water control and all the large farmers proceeded to install individual water control systems and those with such systems were successful in their operations while those without water control did not make much of a success. One of the first "two way" pumps used in the Everglades was installed in 1932 for The Everglades Experiment Station. This pump can deliver water on or off the land by simply changing the position of the control gates. This pump has been in continuous use since it was installed.

The late H. H. Edgeworth was one of the pioneers of individual water control and installed on his lands one of the largest run off per acre installations in the Everglades. His water control system assured the success of his celery plantation. He pioneered the production of celery in the Everglades, and celery is now one of the main crops produced in that area.

When the dike was built around Lake Okeechobee there was a considerable area of land outside this dike, that under normal conditions, was submerged. All of this submerged area has been reclaimed by individual water control, and has produced wonderful crops.

A Discovery

Cane molasses has long been used as an important ingredient in prepared cattle feed but only recently has it been discovered that this excellent food can be fed in its natural form through the simple medium of an expensive, easily constructed self-feeding trough.

December produce sales at the Sanford State Farmer's Market smashed all records during the month of December with a total of $429,966 or nearly double the volume of December 1944.

REALIZATION of the UNITED STATES SUGAR CORPORATION'S expectations for its courageous new Starch Industry in the Glades will be tremendously beneficial to every one in the area. We wish them complete success.

HUFTY FARMS

BELLE GLADE

Growers, Packers and Shippers of Celery, Potatoes, Cabbage, Escarole, Chihili Daily from December to June

W. T. ELDER, General Manager
K. C. CAMPBELL, Office Manager
PAGE HUFTY, Sales Manager
EDD LEATHLEAN, Packing House Manager

Farm Manager, CARROLL PATTON, Celery and Potatoes
Assistant Farm Manager, GROVER ROYSTON, Celery and Potatoes
Farm Manager, VICTOR CABILDO, Cabbage, Escarole and Chihili
Shop Manager, CLAYTON SHUTTS

Mr. Clarence R. Bitting, President,
United States Sugar Corporation,
Clewiston, Florida.

Dear Mr. Bitting:

The completion of the starch mill marks another milestone in the development of the Everglades.

You and your associates are due the thanks of not only the people of the Everglades but the people of the Nation for the great improvements that you have accomplished.

Your plans for the future development of this great agricultural area should inspire everyone with optimism for the future.

Our heartiest congratulations to you and your fine organization on the completion of the new mill.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

F. J. WOODS, Vice President.

THE GULF FERTILIZER COMPANY,

Tampa, Florida.

FJW:PB



Top—Everglades Peat-sawgrass. Middle—Okeelanta Peaty Muck Willow Elder. Bottom—Okeechobee Muck Custard Apple

SOILS OF THE AREA

The soils of the Belle Glade area are, by far, its greatest natural resource. Like other sections of the "Upper Glades," bordering on Lake Okeechobee, the whole body of the land is entirely of organic origin right down to the great bed of Fort Thompson limestone upon which it rests.

In all there are three general types of organic soils in this section:

1. *Okeechobee Muck* ("Custard Apple" muck) is represented by a belt of heavy, plastic muck extending back from the shore of Lake Okeechobee in this section to a depth of 1 to 3 miles wide. The thickness of the plastic topsoil varies from a few inches to 3 or 4 feet with brown fibrous peat lying between it and the rock.

2. *Okeelanta Peaty Muck* (earlier known as "Willow and Elder" or "Weed land") is to be found as a zone of variable width between the slightly higher (1 to 1 1-2 ft.) Okeechobee muck on the lake side and the slightly lower sawgrass peat of the open Glades that grades imperceptibly to the South at the rate of about 1 to 1 1-2 inches to the mile. Normally this soil has a surface layer of Everglades peat followed by one or more layers of heavy plastic material with brown fibrous peat between the layers and beneath them all the way to the underlying rock.

3. *Everglades Peat* (Sawgrass Soil). This is the prevailing soil of the open Glades that has been formed entirely from sawgrass remains. It is a brown fibrous peat in the freshly drained state and changes to an intensely black, finely fibrous material with drainage and cultivation which also gradually increases the ash content from an average of 10 per cent to one of 17 to 20 per cent.

Fortunately from the reaction standpoint the main body of the whole Everglades is formed over lime rock and the soils, in consequence, are definitely "sweet" instead of acid or sour, in itself a very important asset in soils of this nature. Everglades peat like the other organic soils of the area are classified as to use largely on the basis of depth to rock.

There is little question that, given proper water control and reasonable cultural treatment, these soils are among the most productive to be found anywhere in the world. This is due largely to their high nitrogen content (3 to 3 1-2 per cent of ammonia), to their favorable moisture relationships for plant growth and to the long periods of intense sunshine received during the growing season. They are among the most versatile to be found anywhere, too, in view of the unusual variety of crops that can be grown upon them with a high degree of success.

Among the most important problems of the area is the conservation and handling of the natural water resources in a manner most fully in keeping with the proper management of the soil especially from the conservation standpoint.

Whereas Governor Broward's dream, before the turn of the present century, was to drain the Glades so that man might avail himself of the wonderful farm lands nature had provided, modern science and the farmer's experiences have taught that the most absolute WATER CONTROL possible is what this great area really needs and must have.

Actually the Everglades is one of the greatest efforts of man to control water for farming and a wide variety of other purposes in a flatland area so vast where gravity control alone is not only impractical but impossible. Under the farseeing leadership of Governor Caldwell and the great driving force of a fully alerted public opinion, striking progress is being made along this line.

Recent Community Develop ....

(1) The U. S. Soil Survey has recently completed a survey of soils of the muck lands as well as all lands in the eleven-county area covered by the Everglades Drainage District. By this map you can determine the depth and type of soils as determined by scientists.

(2) The municipally owned water works, installed in 1938 and twice increased by 100 per cent is now having nearly a quarter million dollars spent in enlargement to bring water from Lake Okeechobee, the best source of fresh water in South Florida.

(3) Through community efforts combined with the City Commission, a six acre park has been converted into a playground with supervised play for all ages of children. The Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts each have a hut in the park, barbecue pits are built for public use.

(4) Through local community efforts a nine hole golf course and club house is available where you may slice on top of the government dyke, around the lake, or into one of the major canals leading from the lake to the ocean. World renowned golfers have played the course and declare it unmatched in all Florida. Land has been purchased adjoining the nine holes for another nine holes, when the need arises.

(5) Commissioner of Agriculture of Florida, Nathan Mayo, has selected Belle Glade as one of five sites in the State where a $50,000 agricultural and cattle auditorium will be built for the use of all interests of the farming community such as pure-bred cattle shows, fat beef stock shows and fairs representing Southeast Florida.

(6) Experiment Station—The University of Florida, in cooperation with the Federal Government in most endeavors, controls the Everglades Experiment Station whose head, Dr. R. V. Allison, is one of the internationally known soil scientists. A corps of scientists are conducting experiments with all sorts of vegetables, sugar cane, cattle, ramie and whatever products are adaptable to the area.

(7) During recent months over 60,000 acres have been purchased to be put into cane, according to plans of purchasers. Puerto Ricans have brought one 1750-ton daily capacity mill to the Glades and others are being planned. Several groups of local owners are planning extensive plantings.

Newest Crop

Ramie, one of the nettle family, produces what American textile industry has known as "China Grass," a fiber unsurpassed. Tests have shown that it greatly improves any fabric when mixed with it; its use as stern-wheel packing by the Navy during World War II classed it as a vital necessity.

Two organizations arrived in the Glades by different routes, imbued with the idea that no equal conditions could be found for its growing. Each of these outfits is erecting a mechanical decorticating process—that is, the removal of the fiber from green plant analyzes 25 per other.

From 25,000 to 50,000 acres will be used eventually in growing ramie when the decorticating processes have been proven.

A by-product—ramie meal—from leaves and tops of the green plant, analyzes 25 per cent protein, which makes it better than alfalfa meal by 50 per cent as cattle food.

Land Use

Early developers and land promoters sold tracts in the Glades which were not furnished with water control. During recent months more than 200,000 acres have been bought with the avowed intention on the part of purchasers to use it after installing ample water control. These purchases range from half-section to 75,000 acre tracts. Sufficient water control may be estimated at $40 per acre, or $8,000,000 for improvement alone.

Land speculators and promoters, as such, are not welcome in the Glades, and they are not here.

Residential, commercial and



Trucks waiting for loads at the Belle Glade Terminal. As much as a third of the total movement is carried by trucks.

public workpiles, as compiled by the Palm Beach County Resources Development Board, indicate that the community will spend in the three years following the war a total of over $5,000,000.

This is divided as follows: Residential $2,765,534, Commercial $2,180,900, and Public $629,000.

RAMIE PROMISED

Continued from page 1—Sec. L

To grow and handle a ton of green material from which you recover 60 to 90 pounds of usable material calls for some accurate and effecient operations.

A machine that will go into the field, take off the leaves cut and top the stalk, decorticate and dump the potential proteins into one wagon and the fiber in another leaving the waste on the land is a contemplated ideal.

The Federal Government in conjunction with the Everglades Experiment Station is installing a laboratory at Belle Glade; the U. S. Sugar and Newport combination are working on the proposition; many others are spending money and time trying to produce an economical mechanized operation.

If your trust in American ingenuity is the same as ours, then we will not be surprised when such machines are produced. Until more practicable methods are perfected it is advised that the ordinary farmer confine his ramie production to contemplation.

It is known that the older the field from which ramie is cut the better the fiber resulting, and it is thought that the grade is in almost exact proportion to its age.

Corn ensilage, which is a natural for the Glades, is very high in carbohydrates; ramie leaf meal is very high in protein; cotton seed meal would give an animal concentrated protein without fiber and add something, not yet known, which is unbeatable. Cattle feed? Where can you match it?



Junction of Road 26 (to Miami) and Road 25 West Palm Beach

Congratulations and Best Wishes

C. FREDERICK WOLFE, Inc.

1632 61st Street

BROOKLYN :-: NEW YORK

Contractor

THE FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK at Belle Glade and its fifteen affiliates extend congratulations to the UNITED STATES SUGAR CORPORATION and commend them in their great foresight and completion of this starch factory, which ushers in a new era of prosperity for this vicinity.

The Florida National group of Banks are dedicated to the development of their communities, their State and the entire southeast. They are especially active in the development of agriculture. These seventeen strong Banks are all strategically situated, all equipped with modern banking facilities, all geared to the needs of their communities and offer an efficient, well integrated state-wide service in major Florida centers of industry, commerce, agriculture and recreation.

FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK AT BELLE GLADE.
FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY AT MIAMI
FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK AT CORAL GABLES.
FLORIDA BANK AND TRUST COMPANY AT WEST PALM BEACH.
FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK AT JACKSONVILLE
FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK AT ST. PETERSBURG.
FLORIDA BANK AT ORLANDO.
FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK AT LAKELAND.
FLORIDA BANK AND TRUST COMPANY AT DAYTONA BEACH.
FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK AT BARTOW.
FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK AT KEY WEST.
FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK AT OCALA.
FLORIDA BANK AT ST. JOE
FLORIDA BANK AT STARKE
FLORIDA BANK AT CHIPLEY.
FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK AT PENSACOLA.
FLORIDA BANK AT FORT PIERCE

Combined Capital, Surplus and Profits ..... $ 17,299,594.64

Combined Deposits $363,379,813.56